Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

No. 16,070. (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1943 Price 15 Sen

CHUNGKING FORCES IN FIFTH WAR ZONE EXTREMELY FIDGETY

Sugai Unit Attacks Enemy's 197th Division Near Huangchiao

HEROIC FIGHTS REVEALED

Brilliant Exploits of Commanders Nakahata and Nunokami Extolled

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 18.—Chungking forces in the Fifth War Zone, fidgety and nervous, are preparing to start major activities against the Japanese Forces in the Sixth War Zone, which was placed under the latter's control following the recent occupation of Changteh, the strongest enemy stronghold in Hunan Province.

Japanese Garrison Units in the Sixth War Zone launched counter-offensives against Chungking forces early this month. The Sugai Unit encountered the enemy's 197th Division near Huangchiao on December 6 and repulsed them northward after a severe combat lasting for seven hours. The enemy abandoned 10? dead bodies on the battlefront.

The same Unit attacked the enemy at Hsinglungchuang on December 8 and captured 16 soldiers. On December 13, the Sugai Unit intercepted three enemy divisions at Yehchiaowan and Maanshan, about 65 kilometers southeast of Hsinyang, and on launching a night attack put them to rout. The enemy left about 200 dead bodies on the battlefront. On the same day, the Unit caught up with strong enemy forces near Lungchuangpu, 12 kilometers southeast of Ichang, and repulsed them in a surprise raid. The enemy left 490 dead bodies behind.

Heroic Actions Described

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 17.—A detailed report is received from the front line of the heroic deaths of two unit commanders who were killed in the furious battle in the Sixth War Zone.

Moriichi Nakahata, Commander of the XX Unit of the Imperial Forces detailed for the penetration of the enemy strength in its center, had advanced southward through the Sixth War Zone, almost annihilating the 73rd Army of the Chungking Forces near Piyueshan, northwest of Shihmen, besides inflicting losses on the enemy forces at Shihmen and Taoyuan.

In the general attack started on November 25 from his position on the southern bank of the Yuan River, Commander Nakahata fought at the head of all his men. The battle grew more furious after dark, and at 11:55 p.m., a hostile bullet hit the brave commander in the abdomen, killing him on the spot.

Commander Nakahata distinguished himself for bravery and remarkable ability in many engagements since the summer of last year when he fought at the forefront throughout the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign. In the battles on Tawushan and Tahungshan, as well as in the offensives of spring and summer last, Commander Nakahata dealt deadly blows to the enemy forces.

When the recent major offensive against the walled town of Changteh was commenced, he was suffering from malaria fever. Nevertheless, he advanced at the head of his men on an ambulance, which greatly stimulated the fighting morale of his men. His heroic death made his men the more furious. They dashed against the enemy in the walled town, carrying the ashes of their commander, and penetrated into the enemy position.

Teruichi Nunokami, another unit commander of the Imperial Forces, fought bravely in the recent major offensive against the Chungking forces in the Sixth War Zone, leading his men to many such districts as have never been traversed by the Imperial Forces before, including Tsinshih and Fenghsien. In the siege of Changteh, Commander Nunokami, leading the newly formed XX Unit, dashed against the enemy's position on the bank of the Yuan River, where the enemy was offering desperate resistance, and captured one position after another in quick succession, and was about to penetrate into the walled town. In the battle fought near Shakiang on November 23, he was hit by a hostile bullet and died a heroic death.

The Commander of the XX Unit

(Continued on Page 2)

Current War Fully Unites All Peoples Of East Asia

Toshi Go in Radio Address Tells Americans That the Orient Which Was Subjected to Western Influence Has Disappeared and Will Never Return

"The rise of a united and awakened East Asia is an incontrovertible fact which the Americans will sooner or later have to recognize," Toshi Go, President of the Nippon Times declared in an overseas radio address on December 8, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Reviewing the epochal developments of the past two years, Mr. Go emphatically declared that the old Asia subject to Western influence has disappeared beyond recall

The text of his speech follows:

"Two years have now elapsed since the outbreak of the present war cut off my contacts with the many friends I used to have in America. But I often think of those friends with whom I used to discuss the problems of East Asia and I often wonder what they now think of these problems which we once used to discuss so theoretically. I am sure that the sweeping changes which have taken place during the last two years have modified the ideas which these friends used to express to me in the days when I used to meet with them in America.

I recall particularly the meeting at the Williamstown Institute of Politics where we discussed at such length, for nearly ten years, the problems of East Asia. I remember that these American friends often brought up for discussion the awakening of Asia since the Russo-Japanese War, and particularly since the Russian Revolution of 1917 they seemed to take a keen interest in this Asiatic awakening. And through all these discussions, my impression was that these American friends looked upon this awakening of Asia with considerable apprehension and fear. Why? Because these Americans gradually began to realize that the day for the liquidation of their political and economic influences in East Asia would come sooner or later in view of the awakening of the Asiatics. It was a handwriting on the wall to them.

Garfield's Speech

For instance, I recall a brilliant speech made by the late Dr. Garfield, former president of Williams College, in which he admitted that it was a mistake for the Western peoples to force their own civilization upon the Eastern peoples, in view of their mistaken idea that Western civilization was superior to that of the East. He said that the Western people must re-evaluate the civilization of the Orient because Oriental civilization was not inferior to theirs, the difference between the two lay not in its intrinsic value but in its innate quality; the strength of Western civilization was materialistic while that of Oriental civilization was spiritual. "Therefore, we need Oriental culture for the enrichment of our own civilization and we must adopt it for ourselves," he said. "But in doing so we must meet them halfway; we must not assume any superior attitude toward the Eastern peoples in asking for it." he concluded. In other words, the late Dr. Garfield's point was that an exchange of cultures between the East and the West should be carried out on a perfectly equal footing.

Nevertheless, however much they might theoretically agree with the enlightened views of men like Dr. Garfield, the majority of the Americans were incapable of accepting the idea of the East being the equal of the West and continued their arrogant attitude toward the Oriental peoples. But only they feared the ever-growing signs of Asia's stirrings of awakening.

Asia Awakened

But with the outbreak of the war, the awakening of Asia which Americans feared has come with full force at last. The past two years of war have awakened East Asia as it has never been awakened before. And ironically enough, it was primarily the action of the Americans which brought it about as I have already pointed out just now. For the war which has brought about the awakening of East Asia did not begin with Pearl Harbor, but it was caused by the persistent attempts of the United States to maintain the status quo in Asia in a wilful attempt to suppress the growing consciousness of the Asiatics. The attempt of the United States to strangle the power of Japan through such moves as the denunciation of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty, the embargo on shipment of vital commodities to Japan, the freezing of Japanese assets, and the American instigation of other countries like the Netherlands to impede the commercial activities of Japan; the attempt of the United States to divide the peoples of Asia by encouraging Chiang Kai-shek to fight Japan, by giving him financial and military aid, by attempting to poison the minds of the Filipinos against Japan by picturing the Japanese to them as a fearful, aggressive people; the attempt of the United States to intimidate Japan by pointing the American fleet at Japan, by concentrating everaugmented military forces in East Asia and forging the ABCD ring of encirclement around Japan—these acts of American intervention in Asiatic affairs, these attempts to maintain American influence dominant in East Asia, caused the outbreak of the present war. And it should be remembered that all these American acts, which were veritably acts of war, were openly flung at Japan's face before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Gentlemen, what other alternative was there left for a self-respecting Japan but to accept your challenge to war! It must thus be self-evident to you that the responsibility for the war lies with your own administration

Had Opposite Effect

But paradoxically, these acts, far from suppressing the awakening of Asia, merely had the opposite effect, and the result has been the past two years of war in which American influence has been routed completely from East Asia and the emergence of a united and awakened East Asia which has taken its destiny into its own hands. This is a result which has been to the inestimable benefit to Asia, and to thoughtful Americans it must be apparent that even to them it may eventually become a blessing in disguise. For the rise of this united and awakened Asia, if the Americans will swallow their pride enough to recognize the fact, furnishes the only sound basis upon which the East and West can build up relations of perfect equality and reciprocity, the only basis upon which a lasting peace can ever be restored.

The rise of a united and awakened East Asia is an incontrovertable fact which the Americans will sooner or later have to recognize. It is a situation to which sooner or later they will have to adjust themselves. For whatever may be the fortunes of war, it is clear that the old Asia subject to Western influence and control has disappeared forever beyond recall, and the new united and awakened Asia will never return to the conditions of the past.

The speedy collapse of the colonial empire of Britain in Burma, of the Netherlands in the East Indies, and of the United States in the Philippines and the speedy expulsion of Anglo-American imperialism from China were not due to the military victories of Japan alone. They were so speedy and so complete because they were brought about by the sincere cooperation of the peoples of these countries who came to be awakened to such extent. And the place of the unnatural Western domination which has now been supplanted, there have risen independent and sovereign nations erected by the people who live in these lands. Free at last from Western imperialism, conscious at last of their own power, glorying at last in having gained control over their own national destinies, these people once having tasted freedom will never again allow themselves to fall under Western subjection.

Greater Asia Assembly

The recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in which representatives of six independent and sovereign nations met on terms of complete equality and reciprocity to pledge full cooperation with each other to safeguard their new-found freedom and to construct a region of common prosperity and well-being demonstrates how real and solid is the united East Asia which has come into being. I happened to be present at this Assembly, and never was I so deeply impressed, for there was no question but that it was one of the most significant meetings which have ever taken place in all the history of the world. Never before had Asiatics met together in a gathering of such magnitude and scope, all with such enthusiatic manifestation of confidence in their future destiny. Six independent nations of East Asia were represented, but none was prejudiced or selfish with regard to the welfare of the others; all were determin-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON SUBMARINES BLAST 24 WARSHIPS IN TWO YEAR PERIOD

160 Enemy Merchantships Also Sunk Since Outbreak Of War

TOTALING 1,250,000 TONS

Record Reveals Unusual Activity of Japanese Undersea Craft

The Imperial Japanese Submarine Forces, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, have sunk or damaged altogether 24 enemy warships, consisting of one battleship, four aircraft carriers, one large-sized cruiser, one light cruiser, three destroyers, three submarines which were all sunk while four battleships, two aircraft carriers, one large-sized cruiser, two light cruisers, one destroyer and one warship of an undesignated category were damaged.

During the same period the submarines sank 160 enemy vessels, aggregating 1,253,000 tons. The average monthly number of enemy ships sunk by Japanese submarines is about seven, the tonnage being about 52,200 tons, attesting to the unusual activity of Japanese submarines in the Pacific.

That such a large number of battleships and warships of other categories has been sunk or damaged has not been witnessed in any other operational waters of the world. It is true, the number of warships and vessels sunk by German undersea-craft in the Atlantic is larger than that scored by Japanese submarines, but the fact must not be ignored that the results have been scored in the broad Pacific. The sea traffic of the Atlantic is far denser than in the Pacific and thus it naturally requires a great deal of effort for Japanese submarines to score such brilliant results in the Pacific where chances of sighting enemy warships and vessels are slim. Japanese submarines do not announce the results of their operations until they have definitely ascertained that the enemy vessels have been sunk.

Lose 90 Per Cent of Ships

The enemy forces which had been dealt successive blows by Japanese Navy aircraft in their landing operations at Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, on December 15, 16 and 17 lost 90 per cent of their ships, and well over 3,330 men aboard these ships were sent to the bottom, according to leading vernaculars.

The total losses inflicted upon the enemy ships in the course of the three daring attacks of Japanese planes are as follows:

Sunk:	
Large transport	1
Small transports	4
Tug-boat	1
Large landing vessels	5
Landing barges (over)	50
Damaged:	
Large cruiser	1
Special transports	2
Small transports	3
Tug boat	1
Large landing vessels	3
Numerous landing barges	
Shot down:	
Aircraft (including 18 planes downed at Rabaul.)	31

As is indicated in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, these enemy transports and landing boats had been fully laden with troops. On the assumption that a large-sized transport (over 7,000 tons) is capable of carrying over 700 men; a small transport (3,000—5,000 tons), from 300 to 500 men; a large landing vessel, 100 men; a landing barge, 50 men; and a tug-boat, 200 men; over 3,330 American soldiers are estimated to have been drowned in the Japanese air attack off Cape Merkus on December 15, 16 and 17 in which more than 71 vessels of various type were sunk or damaged. (The estimation is made on the assumption that of the men on board the ships sunk, 90 per cent were lost and that of those aboard the ships damaged, one half of them were lost.)

Italy Bans Anglo-U.S. Films

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy at its Cabinet meeting today, decided upon a policy of absolutely prohibiting the exhibition of any American and British motion pictures in Italy and issued orders for confiscating such films, according to a message from Venice.

Bombs Over Calcutta Harbor

Enemy ships in Calcutta waters were subjected to a devastating attack by the Japanese Air Force in its recent raid on this Indian port. The picture above shows the vessels being furiously bombed by Japanese airmen who blasted a total of 10 ships in this attack.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

OFFICIALS' STATUS IN P.I. ESTABLISHED

Order of Precedence Finds Assembly Speaker Second, Chief Justice Third

President Jose P. Laurel has established the order of precedence and relative ranks of officials of the Republic of the Philippines, according to a Manila dispatch to the Mainichi. The President occupies the topmost rung of the ladder, the Speaker of the National Assembly, the second, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the third. Details of the order of precedence and ranks follow:

1. President of the Republic of the Philippines.
2. Speaker of the National Assembly.
3. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
4. Ministers of State:
   (a) Minister for Foreign Affairs.
   (b) Minister of Interior.
   (c) Minister of Finance.
   (d) Minister of Justice.
   (e) Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
   (f) Minister of Education, Health and Public Welfare.
   (g) Minister of Public Works and Communications.
   (h) Executive Secretary.
5. Ambassadors of the Republic of the Philippines accredited to foreign countries.
6. Chairman of the Council of State.
7. Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
8. Director-General of the Kalibapi.
9. Members of the Council of State.
10. Vice-Ministers in the abovementioned order.
11. Floor Leader of the National Assembly.
12. Presiding Justices of the Court of Appeals.
13. Members of the National Assembly.
14. Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals.
15. Assistant Executive Secretary, the Auditor General and Director of the Budget, the Solicitor General, the Chief of the Civil Service, and the Assistant Director-General of the Kalibapi.
16. Directors of bureaus and offices.
17. Judges of First Instances.
18. Chairman and members of the Code Committee.
19. Managers of the Government-owned or controlled corporations.
20. The directors of the bureaus of the Kalibapi.

Churchill Slightly Better

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's condition is turning slightly for the better, as his temperature has gone down, though his pulse beat is irregular, according to the third bulletin issued by 10 Downing Street, a London dispatch reports. Anxiety still is entertained regarding Churchill's condition among the British in asmuch on his irregular pulse beat means the gradual weakening of his heart.

Japanese Hit Foe at New Britain; MacArthur Makes Serious Blunder

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, December 18.—General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, in a communique on the fighting situation in the New Britain area issued on December 18, revealed that the American landing forces in the vicinity of Arawe were subjected to continuous and fierce attacks by Japanese bomber and fighter planes.

Foe Admits Error

The selection of the locality for the enemy's present landing operations on New Britain Island was chiefly made under the viewpoint of attacking the spot of weakest resistance, however, the stiff resistance offered by the Japanese Forces has forced the enemy to admit his miscalculations, according to a special Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

According to the dispatch, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters issued the following communique on December 17 regarding the landing operations of the anti-Axis forces on New Britain:

"The United States-Australian forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger, with American troops as their nucleus, commenced to land early in the morning of December 15 at the Arawe district in the southern part of New Britain. The first landing contingent, including Australian troops, which commenced operations early in the morning, carried out the first landing near Cape Merkus in the vicinity of Arawe and on Pilero Island. This area is situated 80 kilometers from the southern tip of New Britain Island, 435 kilometers from Rabaul."

The Australian troops who landed on Cape Merkus encountered terrific resistance from Japanese troops and sustained heavy losses, according to the same dispatch. Regarding this landing, the following views are held by anti-Axis military experts:

"Arawe is not of vital strategic importance. Perhaps MacArthur troops selected this spot for their first landing because they thought that they would find the least resistance there. Therefore, in view of the heavy losses sustained by the anti-Axis forces at that very spot, it must be recognized that great difficulties lie in store for our troops as the present campaign develops."

Foe Aim Bared

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—According to a dispatch from Melbourne, the anti-Axis Military Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced today, that the United States 6th Army Corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Krueger, landed on December 15 near Arawe on the southern coast of New Britain Island and succeeded in setting up a bridgehead.

The anti-Axis camp claims that the present landing has for its objective, not the occupation of Rabaul, but the cutting off of Japan's supply lines in the New Guinea area.

The Americans report that the foregoing landing campaign was carried out under protection of an American destroyer squadron supported by the air force.

Moreover, the American side is spreading propaganda to the effect that prior to, the landing the Americans dropped about 3,000 tons of bombs on Japanese positions in New Britain. The American 6th Army, participating in the present landing campaign, was organized in Australia recently, it was disclosed.

MacArthur in Command

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, is personally directing the landing operations at Arawe, New Britain, at a base on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, according to an Associated Press dispatch from an anti-Axis base in the Southwestern Pacific.

Landing Described

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, in its communique issued today, announced that anti-Axis land troops had landed at Arawe in the southern part of New Britain Island early on the morning of December 15 in coordinated operations of the army, navy and air forces and that the landing troops had been aided by bombing and bombardment by the air and naval forces prior to their landing, information from Melbourne reveals.

Name of Commanders Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—In regard to the American troops that participated in the landing operations at Arawe, New Britain Island, and their commanders, the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific made the following announcement yesterday, according to information from Melbourne:

"The landing troops are the United States Seventh Land and Sea Task Force. The operations were directed by Rear Admiral Daniel Berby, Commander of the same force, and Brigadier-General Julian Cunningham. The general command was under Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger, Commander of the United States Sixth Army which is stationed in the Southwestern Pacific.

General Chen Passes Away

Domei

CANTON, December 19.—General Chen Tiao-yuan, President of the Chungking supreme war council and concurrently member of the central executive committee of the Chungking Kuomintang, died of tuberculosis on December 18, says a Chungking radio message.

17 ENEMY BOMBERS BAGGED AT BALLALE BY JAPANESE UNITS

Foe's Convoys Off New Britain Island Dealt Staggering Blows

SPECTACULAR ATTACKS

18 Raiders Shot Down in Air Duel Over Rabaul on December 17

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 18.—Seventeen of the 75 enemy carrier-borne bombers that attacked Ballale Island, opposite the eastern tip of Bougainville Island of the Solomons Group on the morning of December 14 were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries on the spot. Damages suffered by our side were slight.

Severe Blows Dealt

Severe blows were dealt to enemy convoys off Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, by Japanese Navy aircraft in their successive attacks made on December 15, 16 and 17.

In the first attack made early on the morning of December 15, the Japanese planes had encountered a hostile convoy consisting of three transports, eight tug-boats, six destroyers and one cruiser nearing Cape Merkus. A part of the hostile raiders had effected landing at Cape Merkus. Japanese Navy airplanes intercepted the enemy convoy and landing vessels and made ferocious bombing attacks on them. They sunk one large transport, three small transports and more than 30 landing barges and damaged one large-sized cruiser and one small transport. These ships damaged are believed to have been sunk. The attacks were made before the American troops could effect landing on the island from the fully-laden ships. Therefore, about 90 per cent of enemy personnel are considered to have been lost.

The second attack was carried out on the afternoon of the following day, December 16, when groups of enemy ships, two special transports, three large landing vessels and over 40 landing barges sallied forth to Cape Merkus.

Our Navy aircraft intercepted them in the waters between Cape Merkus and Pilero Island while they were carrying out landing operations. The results consisted of one large landing vessel and over 20 landing barges sunk; two special transports, one large-sized landing vessel and numerous landing barges damaged. Moreover, in air duels with 12 enemy planes protecting the landing vessels, the Japanese airmen shot down five of them.

On the night of December 16, the Imperail Navy air force carried out a night attack on remnant enemy troops. Losses inflicted on them are estimated to have been very huge but due to the darkness, exact results could not be ascertained.

The third attack was carried out early on the following day, December 17. Japanese warplanes intercepted and bombed enemy convoys lying at anchor off Cape Merkus, which included four small transports, six large-sized vessels, two tug-boats and several large motor-boats. The results of the raid included one small transport, one tug-boat, four large vessels and several landing barges sunk; two small transports, one tug-boat and two large vessels damaged. Thus, the enemy ships were nearly wiped out.

On the same day, Japanese airplanes met in air combats with 16 hostile aircraft protecting the ships and shot down eight of them. On the same night, moreover, our Navy planes carried out a night attack, annihilating the enemy strength almost completely.

In the meanwhile, 40 hostile planes attacked Rabaul early on the morning of December 17 from Bougainville Island of the Solomons Group. Our Air Force at Rabaul gave battle to the enemy raiders, shooting down 18 of them and repulsing the rest. This result which was achieved while major air operations were in progress against the enemy forces trying to land on New Britain Island at the other end of the isle can be regarded as clearly indicative of the strength of the Imperial Air Force based at Rabaul.

DOUBLE PROMOTIONS GIVEN 4 CHOSENESE

First Volunteers of Chosen Army to Be Awarded Such Signal Honor for Valor

The first double promotions ever granted to Chosenese volunteers have been given to four heroic Chosenese soldiers, it was announced on Saturday by the Press Section of the Chosen Army, according to a report from Keijo. The four young men, who served meritoriously in North China manifesting the true spirit of the Special Volunteers of Chosen were Superior Private Shotei Kanehiro, Lance-Corporal Yoshiteru Kinjo, Lance-Corporal Toju Yamamura, and Lance-Corporal Tatsuo Fumiiwa it was revealed.

The announcement by the Press Section of the Chosen Army was as follows:

"Superior Private Shotei Kaneshiro.
Lance-Corporal Yoshiteru Kinjo.
Lance-Corporal Toju Yamamura.
Lance-Corporal Tatsuo Fumiiwa.

"The above fought courageously as part of the XX Unit on the front lines in North China and manifested the true quality of the Special Volunteers of Chosen. They were recently killed in action but their dauntless spirit and meritorious services have been recognized by the command. Thus, they have been granted the honor of being given the first double promotions among the Special Volunteers of Chosen."

Colonel Kaida, Director of the Chosen Special Volunteers Training Station, declared, "The four had no special characteristics other than honesty and gentleness. In the report of the situation at the time they were killed it says that they tore into the enemy and fought magnificently. We, who gave them bayonet practice, are deeply moved. We are grateful to them for having done their duty."

PENANG IS FAST BECOMING HUB OF MALAI INDUSTRY

Port Is Independent of Imported Articles as Local Goods Are Produced in Quantities

Domei

PENANG, December 14.—The birth of new industries to cope with the new methods of life has resulted in converting Penang into one of the most important industrial centers in Malai.

Two years of war have not affected the internal stability of the island. Instead it has made Penang independent of important foreign goods. Since the Japanese occupation, new industries have sprung up and have received much encouragement from the authorities.

The rope industry which is one of the best local enterprises but in which hundreds of people were idle before, is now helping the people to earn their livelihood. There are 57 rope factories manufacturing white and sisal hemp, black coir and coconut coir rope and also thread from the pineapple fiber.

Substitutes for imported toilet articles have met with success. Supplies of dentifrice, facepowder, hair cream, hair oil and toothbrushes now literally flood the local market. Approximately 20 factories are producing these commodities. Stationery requirements are being met by three paper and ink factories while methylated spirit is also produced by a local plant.

Forty-eight factories are producing potash soap and soap made from wood. Sandpaper, vinegar and cigarettes are also being manufactured in quantities.

Chungking Forces In Fifth War Zone Extremely Fidgety

(Continued From Page 1)

who is now engaged in responsible duties in the front line spoke as follows relative to the meritorious services rendered by the two unit commanders as follows:

"The Central China Army of the Imperial Forces shattered the Chungking forces in the Sixth War Zone and almost annihilated the large enemy forces detailed for the defense of the war district named, as announced by the bulletin issued from the Imperial Headquarters. Moreover, the Imperial Army shattered to pieces the ten Armies of the Chungking force, which were dispatched from the Ninth War Zone, capturing nine division commanders."

Reich-Bulgarian Pact Signed

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—The German and Bulgarian Governments concluded an economic agreement today at Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, according to information from that city. The agreement will remain in force till September 30, 1944.

Current Asia War Awakens All Asiatics

(Continued From Page 1)

ed that they would each attain their individual destinies through the cooperative attainment of the destinies of all. No one could have left that Assembly where these representatives discussed their future freely and openly for two days without feeling that truly a united Asia had awakened, without feeling that whatever may come, this awakened East Asia would never again be forced into the passive subjection of the past. For these countries firmly established the solid basis of their future in the historic Joint Declaration which they adopted on November 6, vowing that they would put into lasting effect the five great principles which are: "(1) The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice. (2) The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity. (3) The countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia. (4) The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region. (5) The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind." Gentlemen, through this Declaration the Greater East Asiatic nations have now laid the foundation for cooperative effort in the postwar world, thereby enabling these nations, large and small, to live in peace and security, to secure freedom and opportunity to promote their social, economic and cultural progress.

Fifth Clause

Furthermore, this Declaration, especially through its Fifth Clause, assures all the countries of the world the cultivation of friendly relations, the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world. In other words, the Fifth Clause means that while there will be perfect unity within the Greater East Asiatic region, there will be no exclusiveness toward the rest of the world but an open-door for all who will come on the basis of perfect equality.

Some Americans may, in their wishful thinking, cling to the notion that this awakened East Asia might be put to sleep again by empty gestures of flattery toward the Chungking regime, or by nurturing the runaway regime of the Philippine Commonwealth artificially kept alive in Washington, or by continuing a war of attrition against Japan. But the rise of the awakened nations of East Asia is fact so real, the construction of a united Greater East Asia is an achievement already so complete, that no steps which the United States may take from the outside can change the actual situation in Asia. Whatever the fortunes of war, it is certain that Asia of the past is dead and gone, that Asia can never be the same again. It is not a condition resting on Japanese arms; it is a fact which has come about through an inexorable change in the basic attitude of all Asia itself.

East Asia knows that the power of Anglo-American imperialism has been broken and can never be revived. East Asia knows that its destiny has now come into its own hands and will never again be relinquished. East Asia knows that in its freedom from Western control and in the cooperative endeavors of its constituent parts it possesses a power which Western arms can never subdue. East Asia knows that in its new awakening it has tapped spiritual resources which no outside coercion can ever subdue. Against such a consciousness of its own power and destiny as East Asia has now come to feel, the utmost efforts of the United States can be of no avail. No military or political stratagem can brook the tide of such an inexorable surge of historical development. It is the Manifest Destiny of East Asia which no man-made power can change.

Enemy Hopes Shattered

In the light of the rise of this awakened East Asia, what do the Americans propose to do? They can keep on sending their ships to be sunk in the deep Pacific and their sons to die in unknown jungles. But all their bloody sacrifices will not restore Western imperialistic control over regions where it had no right to be, as you must well know, nor will these sacrifices change by one tittle the monumental fact that a united East Asia has awakened to tolerate no more interference from abroad.

Sooner or later Americans must realize the fact that a fundamental change has occurred in East Asia which no human force can undo. There is no way in which Americans can possibly avoid this indubitable fact. Only when the West accepts the East as a full equal, free to shape its own destiny without any interference or pressure from the West can lasting relations between the East and West be established. As long as the United States continues to try to impose its ideas and its schemes upon Asia, there can be no hope for the future, for such American attempts constitute a destructive if futile attack upon the stability of the new East Asia which has come into existence It is only when America recognizes the right of Asia to control its own affairs, that there will be the complete equality and reciprocity between the East and West which is the fundamental requisite of world peace. This complete equality the awakened Asia of today insistently demands, and it is a demand which will brook no refusal. Your leaders are spreading such propaganda as that you are out to bring about the destruction of Japanese military power, and that once Japanese military power is broken, you will win the war. Nothing could be more mistaken. You must know that you can never crush the Japanese nation, for the Japanese people will fight on literally to the last man. Such has been the national tradition and character of Japan, well exemplified throughout the three thousand years of her history. Furthermore, the Japanese people will never be deflected from their path, for they are fully conscious of the nobility and greatness of their war aims. The liberation of East Asia from Western domination and exploitation, the restoration of Asia to the Asiatics—we Japanese know that these are the noblest objects in human life, objects which are worthy of the supreme sacrifice of our lives. Gentlemen, of one thing I am definitely certain; that is, the awakened peoples of Asia will never surrender the control which they have now gained over their own destinies, and most of all I know that the people of Japan, having once taken up the sword for the cause of Justice, will never sheathe their sword until their object is accomplished no matter what sacrifices it may involve.

REICH UNITS START COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

German Forces Destroy 29 Soviet Tanks in Operation In Kirovograd

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—German forces have started vigorous counter-offensive operations at the Kirovograd sector on the Eastern Front several days ago, and Soviet attacks by picked troops on the Second Ukraine Front seem to have come to a standstill.

The Soviet war communique issued this evening briefly stated that the offensive operations against Kirovograd were continued today. In this connection, Harold King, a Reuter correspondent in Moscow, reports that large German troops concentrated at the Kirovograd sector have launched severe counter-attacks and succeeded in decreasing the velocity of Soviet advance. King further states that the Reich forces in the same area are shifting eastward thus implicitly admitting the failure of Soviet offensives.

Meanwhile, at the southern bank of the Teteref River west of Kiev, dynamic mobile warfare is now developing. It seems that the Red Army is frantically trying to regain operational initiative from General von Mannstein's forces. A Reuter report from Moscow declares that the situation in that area has become "extremely complicated."

Besides the battles in these two areas, sever fighting is continuing at the mouth of Dnieper River and at the Nevel sector. A general survey indicates that the war situation on the Eastern Front has entered upon a intermediary stage, pending the start of a full-scale winter campaign.

Meanwhile, United Press reports from Moscow indicate that the Red Army seem to have already launched winter offensives at the Leningrad and Nevel areas and that it is because of the Soviet policy to withhold announcements regarding the commencement of operations before war results are achieved that the Soviet authorities are keeping silence as regards the war situation in these sectors.

At any rate, it is understood that a full-scale winter campaign will shortly be started along the entire fighting line.

29 Soviet Tanks Wrecked

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—German forces yesterday destroyed 29 Soviet tanks in the Kirovograd sector on the Eastern Front, Reich military authorities announced today.

JAVANESE TEACHERS MEET

Witness Demonstration on New Way Of Narrating History

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 18.—About 200 school teachers at Poerwakarta City, Java, witnessed a demonstration on a new method of narrating Javanese history, at the Asia Union Hall in that city. The affair was sponsored by the local Education Bureau.

The history since the reign of King Hayam Woeroek during the fourteenth century up to the landing of the Japanese Forces was vividly related at the meeting with many illustrations.

It is understood that the above method will be used in the Province to popularize the knowledge of Javanese history among youngsters.

P.I. MAKES STUDY OF RIZAL'S WORKS

Scholars Writing Books on 'Rizaliana' Depicting Life Of National Hero

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—With the approach of the 47th anniversary of Dr. Jose Rizal's death in the Bagumbayan Field on December 30, 1896, local observers here hold the opinion that research and literary activities centered around the life and work of the beloved hero of the Filipinos during the past two years have been most fruitful.

Undoubtedly, due to the atmosphere created by the War of Greater East Asia and to the growing consciousness that Rizal's ideals are finding fruition today, appreciation and study of the life of the national hero has gained impetus.

On the forthcoming Rizal Day celebration on December 30, when the entire nation will pay homage once again to Rizal, millions will revere his personality and read the timely meaning of his martyrdom, which is one of the most important landmarks of Philippine history.

Encouraged by the interest displayed, authorities among local scholars and writers have busied themselves digging deep into "Rizaliana," (literature which deals with Rizal).

Among leading scholars and who are devoting considerable time and energy in rendering Rizaliana into terms of the present, are, Arturo Tolentino of the Kalibapi; Luis Montilla of the National Library, and Juan Collas, well-known essayist.

Mr. Collas recently published a new translation of Rizal's classic poem, "The Last Farewell," which was written on the eve of his execution at Bagumbayan Field.

Mr. Montilla has recently completed, "Rizal As An Orientalist," which won him the coveted prize given by the City of Manila.

It is recalled that Mr. Tolentino is the winner of the Greater East Asia Essay Contest and eloquent interpreter of Rizal's life and works.

ROOSEVELT CALLS CABINET FOR MEET AT WHITE HOUSE

Also Sees Foreign Envoys—Invites Hull to Lunch for Conference

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—President Roosevelt, upon arriving in Washington today, immediately called his Cabinet members to the White House for a conference, a dispatch from Washington revealed.

Immediately afterward, he talked with the other leaders in his administration followed by interviews with the Turkish and Chungking Ambassadors, the Egyptian Minister and the Soviet and Iranian envoys.

In the afternoon, he had luncheon with Secretary of State Cordell Hull during which the two leaders conferred on various problems.

Marshall to Stay

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—President Roosevelt today declared that he had no intention to transfer General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to an overseas post, it is reported from Washington.

Rebel Frenchmen in Italy

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—Puppet French troops recently reached the Italian mainland and participated in the engagements in the southern part of the country for the first time, according to reports from Algiers.

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FOE ADMITS EUROPE HAS SOLID DEFENSES

U.P. Scribe Says Siegfried Line Is Biggest Obstacle to Anti-Axis Landing

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, December 16.—In connection with the much talked about formation of a second front in the European Continent, a United Press report from London emphasizes the invulnerability of the German defense positions with particular stress placed on the Siegfried Line. The dispatch follows:

On the Western front, Germany has three powerful lines of defense. The first line stretches from the English Channel to the coasts of Belgium and Holland; the second runs along the coast of the Bay of Biscay; the third is the Siegfried line along the western boundary of Germany. In addition, Germany has constructed up-to-date defense positions on the banks of the Loire and Garonne rivers, as well as near Lyons, on the banks of the Rhone.

These German defense lines are 24 kilometers in breadth and are fortified with countless concrete pillboxes and forts. From those pillboxes and forts, the Germans will be able to pour deadly fire on the enemy troops. In places of strategic importance, many anti-tank trenches and airfields have been constructed by German engineers.

What is remarkable in the operation of these defense lines is that the main garrisons are not situated near the first defense lines, but are stationed far behind so that the troops can be sent to any point on the defense line in accordance with the battle-situation. The duty of the soldiers at the first line of defense is to check the enemy until the main strength of the garrison arrives from the rear.

It is an established opinion among the British strategists, that the establishment of a bridgehead on the western coast of the European Continent would entail at least the same difficulty as that experienced by the Anglo-American forces when they landed at Salerno. And, if anti-Axis forces do succeed in landing on the western coast, they would have to penetrate the famous Siegfried Line before they could advance into the heart of the German positions in the Continent.

After the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union, the Siegfried Line was greatly strengthened. It now runs from the North Sea to the boundary of Switzerland. Unlike the Maginot Line, the Siegfried line is an elastic defense zone, being more than 50 kilometers in depth at the points of importance.

This defense zone is composed of four lines. The first and second lines consist of innumerable steel pillboxes, and are chiefly defended by infantry and field artillery units. Then, powerful fortresses lie behind these two lines. According to German military authorities, the total number of such fortresses and pillboxes on the Siegfried Line total approximately 400,000.

TAGALOG PROGRAM HELD IN PHILIPPINE THEATER

Manila's Schools and Colleges Participate; Officials Make Addresses

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—Although "Filipino Language Week" is officially slated to begin on December 24, local private schools and colleges this morning held an advance Tagalog program at the Metropolitan Theater here with Lope K. Santos, Director of the National Language Institute, as principle speaker.

In his speech, Mr. Santos declared that it is time for Filipinos to seriously start learning their own language, which is the best means of securing national solidarity.

He added that the present time is most propitious for spreading Tagalog because of the newly awakened spirit of nationalism among the Filipinos.

Dr. Mariano de los Santos, Director of Private Education, who also spoke on the program, pointed out that Tagalog has been the "fighting language" of the Filipino people, because it was used during the Philippine revolution which overthrew the Spanish regime in the Philippines.

MALAI POSTAL SAVINGS HIT $2 MILLION MARK

Gratifying Results Gained Because People Have Full Confidence in Japan

Domei

SHONAN, December 18.—Postal savings in Malai have passed the $2,000,000 (Straits dollar) mark, it was officially disclosed yesterday.

The statement issued by the Postal Administration revealed that the new peak was reached on December 15—about four months after the $1,000,000-mark had been attained.

Based on the above figure, including the transfer of deposits amounting to about $80,000 to the Thai Postal Administration when the four States in Northern Malai were incorporated into Thailand, the average monthly savings reached the $300,000-mark since the latter part of August.

Attributing the large increase to the peoples complete faith and confidence in the Japanese Government and their strong belief that Japan will win ultimate victory, the statement, at the same time, lauded the "wholehearted cooperation that has been extended, and the excellent services rendered by the community leaders of plantations, factories and firms in spreading the gospel of saving among the people, thus encouraging them to save money."

Javanese Compete in Exams

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 17.—The first of the examinations for the securing of scholarships in the Japanese language, inaugurated to help popularize Japanese in Java, was held at the Djakarta Japanese Language School on December 15 and 16. More than 1,500 persons sat for the examination. Among them were little girls of 12. The oldest among them were more than 50 years. They struggled for four hours with writings in Chinese characters and in "kana." A native resident, who was a school inspector in the day of Dutch rule over Java was among those who went through the examination. He discussed the New Order in Greater East Asia in Japanese with the press upon leaving the examination room.

Wounded Return From Tarawa

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—A large number of wounded American marines who took part in the recent landing operation of Tarawa Island of the Gilberts group arrived at San Diego on December 17, California, on board the first American hospital ship. Most of them are seriously wounded. The American authorities now admit that in the Gilbert operation the U.S. marines were dealt the severest blow ever inflicted on the U.S. forces.

OPPOSITION GROWS AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Democrats Split Over Election; Willkie Loses Favor Among Republicans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—With 1944 being a presidential election year in the United States, the Democrats and Republicans have already started active campaigning, according to reports from Washington. There apparently is a considerable amount of optimism prevailing in the country concerning the future of the war, but almost no such wishful thinking that the war will end by next year.

The coming presidential election will be the first wartime one in American history. No prediction can be made at this date as to its outcome, but the view is strong that if the war does not end by the time of the election and if President Roosevelt stands for a fourth term, his reelection is highly possible.

Among the most notable of present manifestations is that internal struggles are raging in both the Democratic and Republican parties. Observers opine that it is very possible for these struggles to bring about some unexpected situation as election day approaches. Absolute opposition to Roosevelt's standing for a fourth term is powerful inside the Democratic Party, and a group of Southern Congressmen have openly voiced their opposition and have started a movement to push another Democratic candidate in his place.

Inside the Republican Party, there is a powerful opposition faction against Wendell Willkie, the party's candidate in 1940. This faction holds that Willkie is not a pure party man and that there is a chance that he might effect policies in complete opposition to the principles of the party if he is elected. Those against Willkie also stress that his foreign policy is almost identical with Roosevelt's. It is also reported that his recent St. Louis speech, his first candidacy speech, has angered his supporters.

Former President Herbert Hoover and Alfred Landon continue to hold much influence with the Republicans but apparently they have no intention of running. Both of them, however, are absolutely against Willkie and it is believed that they will do all they can to prevent him from becoming the Republican candidate. Another important Republican who might be given the candidacy is Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York. A recent Gallup Poll found that he was far more popular than Willkie.

Other possible Republican candidates include John Bricker, Governor of Ohio, Harold Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, Earl Warren, Governor of California, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific. However, compared with Willkie and Dewey their support is much weaker.

As in every presidential election year, both parties will hold national conventions in June, in which the party candidates will be decided. The real presidential election battle will rage from then till election day in early November.

In spite of the fact that it is wartime, the coming presidential election is expected to be the fierest in American history. As long as the current war continues, the anti-Axis nations, of course, want Roosevelt to maintain his power but, considering the disposal of future world questions, they are hoping that some liberal international cooperationist will become the next American president.

NEWSREELS FOR CELEBES

Will Acquaint People With Progress Of Reconstruction

Domei

MACASSAR, December 16.—With the aim of acquainting the native inhabitants with the progress of reconstruction throughout the Celebes, the Japan Motion Picture Company has started producing newsreels depicting various phases of reconstruction work throughout the Celebes.

With the completion of an average of one reel a month, these newsreels will be shown at theaters, factories and other places in the major towns throughout the islands from December 18. The newsreel, Java News, will be screened weekly as heretofore, but under the new name, News from the South. The latter newsreel will include news flashes gathered from areas under Japanese Naval and Civil Administration.

BIG OBSTACLES FACE U.S. PLANE BUILDERS

Make Frantic Efforts to Remodel Bombers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—America's frantic efforts to remodel its heavy bomber planes are meeting great obstacles, says the New York correspondent of a Swedish paper.

The correspondent said that according to the War Department a super Flying Fortress is under construction, but details of its production are being kept strictly secret. However, the impression is strong that these bombers are being constructed by the Bell, Boeing, and Glenn Martin aircraft plants, the correspondent added.

He further revealed that Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air Force recently declared: "On the new bomber the very latest heavy machine-gun sight will be installed and the whole construction process of the plane will be based on entirely new plans."

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MACASSAR MAKES BIG DEVELOPMENT

Tremendous Progress Made in Educational and Economic Fields

Since the landing of the Japanese Forces, Macassar has undergone a complete transformation that augurs a period of undisturbed peace and tranquillity to its inhabitants. In this brief period, one is struck with the glaring contrast between the governing system of the Japanese and that of the Dutch, states C.Z.M. Waworentol in an article written for Domei.

"Over a period of 300 years, the Dutch have done nothing to enhance materially the welfare or prosperity of the people but have only trampled on their rights and interests. It was clear that such an arbitrary policy could not long continue and true to the dictates of justice, Japan has swooped down on alien rule in this part of the world, utterly crushing and exterminating the abominable foreign influences.

"What a victory it was! Like a shaft of lightning, the Japanese Forces destroyed all the evils of Western domination. We have thus not only been released from the rule of Western barbarism but also have been ushered into a period of well-being and general prosperity.

"It is with infinite satisfaction that we look upon the introduction and propagation of learning in this island by the Japanese. Schools have been established here and there and children have been encouraged to attend them in order to satisfy their inherent yearning for knowledge. Through the untiring efforts of the Japanese, illiteracy which totaled 99 per cent in the days of Dutch rule is now being pared to a lesser figure and while graduates of high schools could be counted on our fingers in the past days of Dutch rule, their numbers are gradually increasing to heighten the intellectual level of the island. The Japanese people have brought dignity to our character where there were only obsequiousness and recalcitrance, have shown us new values in living where there were none.

"The progress we have made in this island is only one phase of the surging renovations being brought to the whole of Asia by Japan's concept of justice and fairness. With Asia freed from the Anglo-American yoke, Asia's one billion now has its chance to cultivate those qualities which adorned ancient Oriental civilization and won for Asia the name of 'the cradle of civilization.'

"Not only in the field of education but also in the social and economic fields has Japan proved her sincere solicitation for the welfare of our people. In Macassar City there has been established a Ward Office which daily attends to the welfare and livelihood of the city's denizens. To encourage thrift among the people, savings campaigns have been launched and people are being encouraged to save for the rainy day; whereas in the past under Dutch rule, dissipation and uneconomical habits were encouraged. A great number of persons have now set up savings accounts at the Shokin Ginko and at the Post Offices."

Shanghai—The Supply Base of China

(Continued from Page 4)

profits gained went to the capitalists of the West.

Using Shanghai as their base, Britain and America devised various schemes for the suppression and exploitation of China's economy. China's agriculture was weakened by dumping. Foreign industrial products, priced high, were exchanged for China's agricultural products at ridiculously cheap rates. Shanghai's textile industries were forced to use foreign cotton instead of China-grown cotton. Therefore, Shanghai's prosperity was attained through the weakening of China; and China's weakening meant the prosperity of the Anglo-American capitalists in Shanghai.

The population of Shanghai has been set at 5,000,000, but recent checkups have shown that 3,530,000 of the total are Chinese.

In the past, compulsory buying up of accumulated goods was enforced and good results were obtained. If this policy should be thoroughly carried out not only in regard to cotton goods, but to all the rest of the stocked-up goods, the decrease in prices and the distribution of goods will not only be straightened out but Shanghai economy will be strengthened on a wartime basis. It is needless to mention that increased production will be attained through the constant flow of materials from the inland agricultural areas.

Therefore, these policies must forever seek the prevention of rising prices and the accumulation of goods, and, also, the settlement of the problem of managing Shanghai in order to make it an essential supply base in Greater East Asia. In dealing with such a large problem, the National Government must face further difficulties. It is needless to state that in the future, Shanghai stands naturally as an essential medium for the materials flowing to and from the southern regions. Moreover, freed from the Anglo-American financial and material oppression, Shanghai will become the foremost Chinese industrial city.

The war in the East and in the West is growing in intensity. The prosperity of China and that of East Asia depends upon winning this war.

When the political power of the National Government has been thoroughly administered in Shanghai and when Shanghai is cooperating both materially and spiritually for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, then, the political power of the Nanking Government will be greatly strengthened.

Burmese Soldiers in Clashes With Enemy Prove Their Worth as Fearless Fighters

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 17.—From the front lines of the Indo-Burma border comes a touching story of comradeship that has sprung up between the men of the Imperial Forces and the Burmese soldiers who are fighting side by side in pitched, relentless combats against a common foe.

Lieutenant Nishi, hailing from Fukuoka Province, was ordered to advance on XX location. Accompanied by some Burmese soldiers, the Lieutenant set out as the vanguard of the attacking force.

The first day passed without excitement. Lieutenant Nishi and his men camped that night in sheltered terrain.

That evening the Lieutenant flashed a question at one of his Burmese soldiers. "What would you do if you suddenly met the enemy?" The trooper stared into the Lieutenant's face and did not answer. He was a youth called Tonpei.

The Lieutenant thought that the lack of an answer implied a faint heart, so turning squarely, face to face wtih Tonpei, he said: "When you sight the enemy stick your tongue out at him. Then you'll feel miraculously self-composed. If you see the enemy before he sees you, hide behind a tree and wait until he comes nearer. When he's right before you, jump out and stab him with a single thrust."

Early next morning the men plunged deeper into enemy territory. They advance cautiously along the ridge of a hill. A fathomless canyon cut a sharp precipice on one side of the path, and gloomy matting of jungle growth shrouded in mystery the abysmal depth. The morning mist gradually cleared and when the men were able to see the faces of their watches, the hands pointed to a little after 11 o'clock.

Just at this moment, a lone enemy sentinel loomed into sight. Friend and foe caught their breadth momentarily.

It was then that Tonpei's tongue made a lightning thrust outward, followed by a weird, blood-curdling yell. The enemy sentinel, startled by the piercing shriek, lost his footing, and disappeared into the waiting jungles far below. A close combing of the spot revealed five more enemy soldiers.

The morning of the third day dawned. The enemy had planted light machine guns across the road and was peppering the Japanese troops with deadly fire. They also used hand grenades.

One of the missiles burst with deafening roar in front of Lieutenant Nishi and Tonpei, who always kept close to the Lieutenant. A fragment struck Tonpei's breast.

First Class Private Eda, seeing Tonpei's condition, crawled closer and tried to drag the wounded soldier to the rear. Tonpei brushed away Private Eda's helping hand and exclaimed in faulty but forceful Japanese, "Master Eda! I am all right. I can't die until I get the enemy."

With these words, Tonpei raised the upper part of his body and, summoning all his strength, hurled a hand grenade at the enemy.

Another hand grenade burst immediately in front of the men. This time a fragment cut deep into First Private Eda's right leg.

"Steady, Master Eda. The wound is shallow. I'm going to see this through. So you, too, Master Eda!" Tonpei pushed his body closer to First Private Eda as if to protect him.

Lieutenant Nishi brushed his hands over his glistening eyes. Here was comradeship between men of two different nations, not a whit different from that among the Japanese themselves. Heart had touched heart in true understanding and comradeship.

Tonpei's fierce fighting spirit had infected the other Burmese soldiers. Not to be outdone by the Japanese, the Burmese, hurling hand grenades, plunged into the enemy position. Two hours of pitched fighting ended in the complete routing of the enemy. Needless to say, the fighting in which Tonpei and his Burmese comrades took part helped tremendously in the subsequent operations of the Imperial Forces.

SHOCHIKU TO UNDERTAKE FILMING OF 'KANJINCHO'

Information Board Will Assist In Immortalizing Classical Japanese Art

"Kanjincho," one of the best known Kabuki plays, will be shortly filmed under the able guidance of the Board of Information for the purpose of immortalizing the classical Japanese art.

Five cameras, installed in the Kabuki Theater on December 22, will record the performance as well as the dialogue exchanged by "Benkei," "Togashi" and "Yoshitsune" whose parts are to be played by Koshiro Matsumoto, Uzaemon Ichimura and Kikugoro Onoye respectively, the three celebrities of the Kabuki stage. The dance performed by "Benkei" along the hanamichi and the famous prologue will be accurately recorded as well as the music played in the intervals between the dialogue.

The enterprise is to be under the direction of Taro Kariya of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company.

Yoshizawa in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, December 18.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, accompanied by Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Minister attached to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Saigon, yesterday afternoon arrived here from Hanoi.

HISTORY OF MUSIC IN JAPAN DISCUSSED

Majority of Ancient Songs Are Found in Kojiki and Nihon Shoki

Since the dawn of history our country has witnessed a great variety of music. And that is due to the fact that often new forms of foreign music made their way into Japan where they exerted remarkable influence on native music. Most remarkable is the manner in which almost all these various types of music have survived the twenty centuries of our national history and are still current today.

When our ancestors first migrated to these islands they already possessed a kind of vocal music. They depended on it for the expression of their sentiments, and singing was a necessary part of their life. A majority of these songs are recorded in our old documents such as the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, but their melodies have long been forgotten except two or three which have come down to this day after being modified in the Middle Ages. These songs were accompanied by a flute with six finger-holes and a koto (a kind of dulcimer) with six strings. These instruments are in use today in improved shapes; the flute is called "kagura-bue," and the koto "yamato-goto," and are used for Kagura (a religious music and dance) and other types of ancient music. The most well-known form of ancient music is Kume-uta. According to legend, it was the song of triumph composed by the Emperor Jimmu, the founder of the Empire, on the occasion of His subjugation of the Province of Yamato. This Kume-uta is performed at the Court even today, and is an integral part of the Coronation Ceremony. It is accompanied by a heroic dance.

From the sixth century down to the ninth, instruments and instrumental music were introduced into Japan from the neighboring countries, and a kind of orchestra was brought into practice for the first time. This orchestral music was first performed in connection with the Buddhist religion, but later it found favor among the nobility in general in whose society it came to enjoy popularity. When it was modified to suit the traits and tastes of the people it became an exceedingly elegant and aristocratic form of music, which has been known as Gagaku. The traditional types of Japanese music of ancient origin also made not a little progress under the influence of this Gagaku of foreign origin.

Since Minamoto Yoritomo established the Kamakura Shogunate, thus laying the stone for the military regime which lasted till the middle of the last century, formal music that had been popular among the aristocratic society of Kyoto gradually declined, and a more plebian form of pastime music among the populace gradually gained in popularity—a type that resembles the music of the jongleur of twelfth-thirteenth century France. It must be remembered also that the cultural leaders of the new era were the enlightened Buddhist priests. They gave rise to a new national music which suited the aesthetic tastes of the ruling class—the samurai. We mean, specifically, the newly arisen "recitation"—recitation of long romances and war stories—developed concomitantly with the literature of the day. The musical form of "recitation" was an outgrowth of Shomyo or the vocal music of the Buddhists. The most illustrious type of recitation is the Heike-biwa. Heike-biwa is the recitation of the Heike-Monogatari, romance of the War of Genji and Heike, accompanied b biwa (or pipa in Chinese, a kind of lute).

Soon after the inauguration of a Shogunate government in Kyoto by Ashikaga Takauji, there came into being a kind of musical drama called Noh, dating from the rule of the Third Shogun Yoshimitsu in the early part of the fifteenth century. There had been a comical drama known as Sarugaku, which was now refashioned by Kanze Motokiyo and Komparu Zenchiku and other masters into the more serious musical drama of Noh. The Noh actors sang as they acted; in this respect, it is far more symbolic. The vocal accompaniment is called utai, sung to the tune of four instruments: yokobue (a flute), kotsuzumi (small hand-drum), otsuzumi (large hand-drum) and taiko (large drum). During the Tokugawa period the Noh was considered to be the only type of music, the appreciation of which was a part of the samurai's refinement. And for this reason it is generally accepted today as a pastime of the higher classes.

During the closing years of Ashikaga period, that is, about the middle of the sixteenth century, a new instrument was introduced into our country from China through the Loochoo Islands. The samisen, the newly imported instrument, found in Japan a quick and universal reception as it combined with literature and developed into a music of the people. Today it may be regarded as the most representative instrument of our popular music.

Another chapter in the history of Japanese music opened toward the end of the sixteenth century, and that was the development of the koto and shakuhachi. These instruments themselves had long been imported into our country from China. The shakuhachi became a necessary part of the paraphernalia of the komuso, or strolling monks, from the fourteenth century, and the koto became a favorite instrument among blind musicians; and these two instruments have played important roles in the world of modern music.

In short, our national music in the Tokugawa period developed different forms peculiar to different classes—the samurai class, the merchant class, the peasant class, the priest, the strolling monks and the blind.

Since the Meiji Restoration our people have been eager to absorb all aspects of world civilization. Western music, naturally, was slow in finding a way into Japan. In the second year of Meiji (1869) our army organized a military band of Western style on the model of the British army. In the thirteenth year of Meiji (1880) the Department of Education invited the famous American, Mason, to investigate the question of adding Western vocal music to the school curriculum. And ever since the twentieth year (1887) music—that is singing—has been taught in all our primary schools. In addition, a Government academy of music was founded in Tokyo where Western music has been taught.

Influenced by the popularity of Western music, our traditional music is trying to find new expressions. In recent years, attempts have been made at creating orchestra music by using Japanese instruments. Michio Miyagi and Genchi Hisamoto, the blind kotoists; Seifu Yoshida and Tozan Nakao, shakuhachi players; Sakichi Kineya, samisen player, and Kasho Machida, composer; these artists represent the composers of "new Japanese music." Thus, the music of the East and the West are being reconciled to their mutual enrichment, and a new chapter has commenced in the history of Japanese music.

Continental music was imported into Japan during the fifth-seventh centuries from Korea, China, India and Manchuria. At he beginning of the fifth century Korean music was introduced, and in the middle of the sixth century Chinese music made its way into Japan through Korea together with the teaching of Buddhism. But the direct importation of Chinese music did not take place until the early part of the seventh century when Japan started sending envoys to China. It was in the first part of the eighth century that a large-scale orchestra and Bugaku (a musical dance) were brought here from T'ang Dynasty China. The year 736 A.D. witnessed the naturalization of two memorable personages—Bodhisenna, a Hindu Brahman, and Fattriet, an Annam priest—who brought with them the Bugaku of India. Fattriet was a master of Indian music, and among their importations were some unusual musical dances of ancient origin. For instance, there was a piece of dance drama adapted from a story told in the Veda, the oldest sutra of India, about a Padu horse killing a monster snake. And there were also the masterpieces of Siladitya, King of India, which are considered to be the earliest instance of music drama in the world. All these musical dances died out long ago in India and other countries, and it is in Japan alone that they still exist.

Dating from 728 A.D. there were also frequent importations of Manchurian music. During the eighth century, all these various types of music were practiced in promiscuous fashion. In 752 A.D. at the ceremony of the unveiling of the huge Buddha Statue in the Todaiji Temple in Nara, several hundred musicians performed these forms of foreign music. And the beautiful instruments that were used on that occasion are preserved today, in their original states, at the Shosoin Treasure-house at Nara.

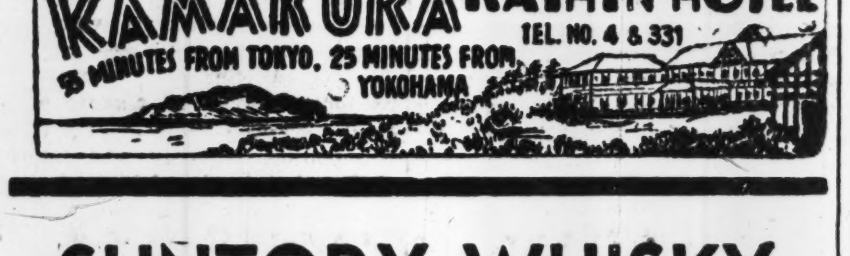
Foreign instruments came, naturally, with the music—sho, hichiriki (pili in Chinese), biwa (pipa in Chinese), koto (or so-no-koto), genkan, kugo (Assyrian harp), taiko, shoko, kakko, tsuzumi (dudubhi in Sanskrit), are the more important of them. These were played in concert. And thus arose instrumental music in Japan.

In ancient Japan, music consisted chiefly of singing, accompanied by the koto. This koto was called wagon or yamato-goto (Japanese koto) as opposed to the so-no-koto of Chinese introduction. It had six strings, and must have been of small size, though today it is as long as six feet five inches, but the modern one was reshaped in the Middle Ages.

At the beginning of the ninth century, the music imported from foreign countries was re-arranged and improved, and was divided into two classes: one had its origin in Korea and Manchuria and the other which came from China and India; and they were respectively called "right music" and "left music." At the same time it was also decided that one set of instruments of "right music" and another set of those of "left music" should be used in dance music. The set of instruments for "left music" consists of three wind instruments, oteki, hichiriki and sho, two-string instruments, biwa and so-no-koto, and three percussion instruments, taiko, shoko and kakko. In the set of "right music" are included koma-bue and hichiriki as wind instruments, biwa and so-no-koto as string instruments, and taiko, shoko and san-no-tsuzumi as percussion instruments.

In "left music," oteki and hichiriki generally play the same melody and the sho adds harmony to it. As a result, "left music" bears a close resemblance to the monophonic music of the present day. On the other hand, "right music" in which koma-bue and hichiriki play different melodies produces music similar to the counterpoint which was in vogue in the Middle Ages in European countries. These facts clearly show that the music of Manchuria and that of China are entirely different in character. But at present it is very difficult to distinguish Chinese music from Manchurian, on account of the interfusion of the two which took place during the Ts'ing Dynasty of Manchurian kings who reigned for some time in quite recent years over both countries. But a close comparative study in the history of the respective music reveals the fact that the music of Manchuria, though closely related to that of Korea, has no connection with Chinese music.

If we study the nature of "left music" and the distribution of the musical instruments, we learn that this music belonged primarily to neither Chinese nor Indian, but to Alexandrian culture. The culture of Bactria, a city of the Alexandrian Kanishka, came into China through Central Asia. Hichiriki, sho, biwa and so-no-koto are not primarily of Chinese invention, but were imported into the country with the inflow of Alexandrian culture. The Alexandrian orchestra which represented the most beautiful and brilliant of Alexandrian culture was lost to all countries of the world except to Japan, where it survived in the form of Gagaku, which, on that account, should be given an important position in the cultural history of the world. (Courtesy of K.B.S.)



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Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1943

New U.S. Machinations in the Balkans

American Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent notification to the three nations of the Balkans—Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary—that they must immediately quit the Axis camp, and his implication that failure to do so will be followed by unparalleled harsh treatment, is still another example of the vile intimidation which has lately become inseparably associated with American foreign policy. Undoubtedly America, emboldened by the success of its intrigues in bringing about the defection of the Badoglio regime from the Axis fold, plans to employ a similar stratagem in the Balkan area with a view to bringing about the crumbling of Germany's southern bulwarks.

The American Government has good reason for launching a diplomatic offensive against the Balkan nations. It will be recalled that for many months past President Roosevelt has been clamoring for an effective and general offensive on the European Continent in the form of a second front to be undertaken before the winter is over, with the express aim of finishing the war speedily by bringing Germany to her knees. What has transpired in Europe during the past several months, however, has been far from encouraging to the Americans. For the United States realizes that the German defense wall in the Balkans has been so thoroughly reinforced that it would be well-nigh impossible to make any sort of fissure in it without entailing appalling sacrifices in men and materials for which the anti-Axis military headquarters is not equal in courage and resolution. In Italy, too, which forms the outer defense post of the Balkan fortress, the come-back of Signor Benito Mussolini, who, with the collaboration of the Reich forces, is more than ever determined to drive out the Anglo-American vandals from the Italian peninsula, has frustrated the preconceived anti-Axis plan to form a second front there. Thus, in the face of these obstructions, the American Government, partially to allay the bitter disaffection of its people for the impotency of the American military command and partially as a guiling gesture to the Soviet Union, has chosen the Balkan area as the stage for its intrigue and pernicious propaganda. By utilizing the existing condition of comparative deadlock on the Eastern Front, President Roosevelt has extended his tantalizing hand to Rumania and Bulgaria, hinting that the Anglo-American nations may undertake a second front in the Balkans, should these Balkan nations fail to obey American dictates.

For some time past, the United States and Britain have been utilizing the conferences at Moscow and at Teheran to carry on propaganda about post-war construction, with the clear preconceived intention of making the Balkan people believe that the anti-Axis nations will be victorious in the global war which is still raging in undiminished ferocity. It is particularly significant that President Roosevelt has been taking advantage of Bulgaria's delicate relations with the Soviet Union, as may be inferred from various canards circulated recently by the propaganda machinery of the Anglo-American nations.

The Anglo-Americans are, of course, past masters in the art of insidious intrigues. During the last World War it was Britain which laid down a dastardly plot in the Balkans. Seeing the stalemate on the Western Front, the British Government entrusted Lord Northcliffe, the then Minister of War Information, with a secret mission to cause the desertion of Austria from Germany. With such neat skill did he carry out his plot that this great empire finally crumbled.

However, the situation is different today and the present intrigue in the Balkans carries with it very slim likelihood of success. In the first place, the European fortress today is so strongly defended by the stalwart German forces that Trojan horse tactics cannot but end in failure. In the second place, the wretched treatment which has been dealt Italy since the recreancy of the Badoglio regime just some months ago is only too vivid in the memory of the people of the Balkans who have seen demonstrated again the utter duplicity and deception of the Anglo-Americans. Nor can the Balkan States have forgotten the base, selfish policies adopted by the Anglo-Americans in the years before the war, dragging these nations into depths of unspeakable distress and hardships. These historical facts are sufficient assurances in themselves that the Balkan nations will never again be swayed or influenced by the sugar-coated words of the Anglo-American Powers.

A Large River

Standing on the bank of a river Confucious said,
"That which passes away is like this river
Day and night without ceasing."

The sentiment of a man for a river is well expressed by these two lines, a thousand words of a poet can hardly surpass the oral language of the sage.

The sea is indeed immense—when calm, it is like the bosom of a loving mother; and once angry, it makes us think of the wrath of God. But the spirit and meaning of a great river "flowing day and night" is something quite different from that of the sea. Suppose you stand by a large river and gaze upon the calm silent stream flowing, running and forever running.

"That which passes away is like this."

Truly we come to think of Time foreover passing, flowing over eternal space from millions of past years to millions of future years. Ah, a white sail has appeared, passing just before me; passing but soon to disappear. Did the so-called Great Empire of Rome pass away like this? Ah, a bamboo leaf comes here floating, to be seen only a second. Alexander and Napoleon were just like this leaf.. Lo, where are they now? The stream of the river is only flowing so quietly and so silently.

We can well consider the meaning of Eternity by the river better than by the sea. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

Broad Fields

The stillness of evening had fallen on the ripe barley, as I came through the country-lanes on my way home from the Jimmu temple. The sun had set, wrapped in evening clouds, and a touch of light red, showing through a crevice in a cloud faded out. I noticed long columns of smoke from burning straw curling up from fields, villages, and hillsides which were gradually obscured, as the smoke spread. I stood, quietly watching the scene. From the surface of the rice-fields, dark under the shadow of clouds and hills, something white rose in the air, and spread from field to field; it was the smoke of bonfires. The sun was gone, the air was smoke-filled, and every object dissolved into a hazy mass. I was wrapped in reverie. No sound of voices, no glow of fires—the world was silent, vast, indefinite; stillness reigned.

Standing in the dusk on the edge of darkness, I listened and suddenly the noisy croaking of frogs, smote upon my ear. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

Old and New

Many lessons that I am learning are by no means new. My younger readers may be laughing at the lateness of my intellectual acquisition. But youth may know that what is new to the old is really new. For the young know not what is really new, because they do not know old things. Without the old there is no new. Strangely enough the old know that there is nothing new under the sun. What the young despise as old goes back only a few decades or centuries. We stand at the ever-moving periphery of existence and every section as it comes within our view is new, but behold! it passes on, only to come again in front of our eyes. The fool rushes headlong into innovations soon to be submerged in a polluted current. The wise stand by the stream of time and wash their feet in it. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

Once, Never Twice

Nothing happens twice in exactly the same way. Neither is any one thing precisely like another. Every event takes place in a manner different from other events, be they ever so alike or allied. If one thing looks like another in form or color, it differs in texture or weight. If they closely resemble each other in all these respects they may still differ in origin or surroundings. Every man has duties different from another's. These he cannot shift to the shoulders of his nearest relative or his closest friend. If he does, heavier duties, penalties, await him. Each nation must meet its own responsibilities. It cannot force or cajole another nation to assume them; and if it does, woe betide its future. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

—December 20, 1942—

The first bombing of Calcutta in the War of Greater East Asia was carried out by Japanese Army warplanes today. Simultaneously, Chittagong was once more subjected to intensive Japanese bombing. The raids dealt heavy damage to enemy military facilities in these places.

* * *

The formation of an Iberian Bloc between Spain and Portugal was announced today. The nature of the Iberian Bloc is not made public but understanding apparently was reached between the two countries on the maintenance of common neutrality, preparation for military cooperation to meet any development, protection and maintenance of the Iberian civilization and strengthening of economic cooperation.

* * *

A bomb exploded near the Stock Exchange at Bombay, India, today and the building of the Exchange was damaged. Also, Indian women's organizations staged an anti-British demonstration at Bombay. Meanwhile, a village in the suburbs of Bombay was fined 5,000 rupees for holding an anti-British demonstration.

America's Plight in the Pacific

Enemy Launches Risky Counter-Attacks in Desperate Knowledge That Is to Japan's Advantage

By COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

Looking back over these past two years, in a review of the war situation, we can see that many changes have occurred since the outbreak of the war.

The course of the war in the past two years may be considered in several dissected stages. But, in a broad analysis, we may reduce them to two—the stage covering the outbreak of war up to the completion of military operations in the South and that involving the enemy counter-offensive subsequent to August last year.

While we may, of course, give consideration to the changes in war strategy that have been adopted from time to time, the expanded war front, the transitions in the war situation and other changes that have taken place during the period, it is necessary to set these aside for a reflection on the significance of the several battles fought since the commencement of the war and on the counter-offensive launched by the enemy since last August.

Having lost a great number of warships in several battles, it was natural that America should have thought of attempting her counter offensive by means of her air force, a force capable of easy and speedy construction. Her favorably situated bases, for this purpose, are the myriads of tiny islands scattered in the South, stretching out like steppingstones from the American coast to Hawaii, from Hawaii to Johnston, and from Palmyra, Fanning, Samoa, Fiji and New Caledonia to Australia.

Planned to Use Australia

America planned to bring Australia within her sphere of power in order that she might launch decisive counter-attacks against Japan. She had also planned to effect these counterattacks with a huge air armada that would utilize to the full these steppingstones, hence the Guadalcanal offensive.

Since the enemy counter-attack on Guadalcanal to the present camapign on Bougainville Island, the battles that have been fought in the area surrounding the Solomon Islands may be divided into several stages, the first of which relates to the battles that have centered around Guadalcanal during the period commencing last August until the early part of February this year.

The enemy having suffered losses totalling more than 80 warcraft, either sunk or damaged, in her offensives in the Guadalcanal zone, was aware of the great difficulties attending whatever operations aimed at securing bases. Despite the enormous sacrifices that she would have to make in her operations to secure air bases, operations which may be described in the borrowed words of the enemy as "island to island operations," the enemy had no alternative but to continue them.

The large number of warships which America had lost in the Guadalcanal campaign coupled with her requirements as to warships and merchant shipping both in Australia and in her landing operations in the Mediterranean compelled her to depend mainly on aircraft for her counter offensives on the Solomon Islands, at least for some time since the commencement of the Guadalcanal Island operations.

Use Planes Exclusively

The enemy attack exclusively by means of her air force extended from the middle of February to the latter part of June, approximately over a five-month period. In the meantime, the North African operations had come to an end and her ship construction program which had more or less been organized by June 30 permitted her once again to launch another counter offensive, the New Georgia Island campaign to wit.

The New Georgia campaign covered a period of about two months, the same time it took the enemy to proceed both from New Georgia to Kulambangra and from the last named island to Vella Lavella. Progress from Vella Lavella to Bougainville Island required approximately one month. It may be seen, therefore, that it took America, on the whole, more than one year to proceed from Guadalcanal to Bougainville Island.

Ever since the New Georgia Island campaign began, American public opinion has gradually revealed signs of worry and restlessness, pointing out that the American offensive as it was being carried out in the Southwest Pacific would probably take her a period of 50 years for an attack on Japan Proper. This is evidence that she has begun to realize that her island to island operations cannot overthrow Japan.

From that time onwards, American's operations against Japan took on a very positive and exceedingly complicated turn. In other words, she contrived to launch offensive operations with every possible method at her disposal and from every possible direction in the Pacific.

The first of these were, as already stated, her operations either from the Solomons or Bougainville to Rabaul; the second was an attack by the U.S. Pacific fleet centered in Hawaii against Japan; and the third was the Burma campaign to be launched under the command of Lord Louis Mountbatten from the Indian Ocean.

The main factor of these operations was a planned attack by airplanes and submarines on Japan's lines of communications, air attacks on Japanese bases in the southern archipelago and an air attack on Japan Proper.

Despite these very complicated moves, the War of Greater East Asia, now as in the past, will be decided by a naval battle in the Pacific, and subsequent events clearly bear out this unaltered principle.

On October 31, day of her landing operations on Bougainville Island, the enemy with a large fleet consisting of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers steamed north in massive strength with the object of sweeping, in one stroke, all opposition that would face her attacks extending from Bougainville to Rabaul. This is substantiated by Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the American Pacific fleet, who immediately prior to these major naval operations officially declared, "The Japanese Air Force in Rabaul has either been obliterated or has withdrawn to home bases."

From this, therefore, it is certain that America was under the delusion that she could with a large fleet and with one blow, push forward from Bougainville to Rabaul. The smashing defeat inflicted on her by our Naval Air Arm, in the nick of time, may in one sense be regarded as a victory that has cut a new mark in the annals of the War of Greater East Asia.

There is no doubt that America is determined to continue the Bougainville campaign at whatever cost and this statement can easily be verified by an observation of her methods of attack. It is quite probable, however, that she never dreamt that she would have to suffer such terrific losses.

Tried to Save Face

To cover up these enormous losses and to save face, America launched, at once, the counter-attack on the Gilbert Islands and which may be called the "Nimitz offensive." But here, once again, she was badly mauled by the Japanese Navy Eagles for battleships, aircraft carriers and a large number of vessels belonging to the enemy were either sunk or damaged in this battle.

The enemy counter attack on both Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands reveal great positiveness as well as lucid anxiety and agitation. Why does America continue such haphazard large-scale counter-offensive involving great risk and tremendous losses? With a little consideration we can come to one conclusion, a conclusion which reveals that the results obtained by America are not commensurate with the labors and sacrifices she has expended in the war against Japan for the past year and more.

The following American statement is self-explanatory and, I quote: "A delay of one day in the counter-offensive against Japan means a proportionate disadvantage for America and an advantage to Japan."

If America gives Japan time in the present counter-offensive, Japan will consolidate her impregnable position, and should this come about, a counter-attack on Japan will be utterly impossible. Any counter-attack on Japan, if it is to be launched, must be performed now.

Chances Will Be Lost

America is aware that if she does not counter attack Japan during this or next year, her chances for a counter-offensive against this country are lost. However, in spite of her major drives against this country she is unable to subjugate Japan. She knows, nevertheless, that despite whatever sacrifices, the counter-attack on Japan must be continued now and with every ounce of energy.

Relative to the Gilbert Island operations, Knox declared, "The people of America must be prepared to accept great sacrifices." This statement very clearly reveals the American situation. In the meantime, our solid defenses together with the concentrated air attacks by our mighty Air Forces have not only brought disastrous losses to the enemy in the areas of Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands.

Greater and brisker activity will probably mark the war situation between this and next year, and the war in the Pacific may, in a sense, be compared to the decisive Battle of Sekigahara. At this momentous period, I wish to express the hope that the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia will exert all their efforts to annihilate the enemy and bring about a complete victory as soon as possible.

SHANGHAI—THE SUPPLY BASE OF CHINA

Wartime Conditions Met by Reformed Economy

By SHUNJI NAKAI
(From the Keikoku)

Shanghai has been finally and completely returned to China, with the returning of settlements, the relinquishing of extraterritorial rights, the transferring of alien properties, and the transferring of the right of taxation. Shanghai, the so-called "foreign country in China," has again, through the moral principles and lofty ideals of Japan, become a part of China.

The problem at present is, how will the Nanking Government, now in control of Shanghai, make it into the vital supply base which this war demands; how will she reorganize the political, economic, and cultural aspects by erasing the bad characteristics of the past years? Undoubtedly, the gaining of complete control over Greater Shanghai will be the major test of the political power of the Nanking administration and its success will immediately add to the scope and strength of the political power of the Nanking Government.

On July 29, just before the returning of the concessions in China, President Wang Ching-wei arrived in Shanghai. Immediately following him, Chou Fo-hai, Minister of Finance, Mei Ssu-ping, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Chen Chun-kun, Minister of Construction, Ku Paoheng, Minister of Foodstuffs, and other heads also arrived there and held lengthy discussions concerning the control of the city.

The main problems discussed by President Wang and his staff were:

(1) Reorganization of Shanghai's economy on a wartime basis and the expansion of production.

(2) Stability of livelihood.

(3) Thorough consciousness of China's participation in this war.

Other policies for the immediate settlement of currency and food prices and increase in production were also decided upon.

The reason why the National Government took active steps toward the management of Shanghai was that she is a vital link in regard to the problem of increasing the fighting power of China at war. Economically, politically, and culturally Shanghai commands an important position in China and the problem can hardly be solved without the complete control of the city.

In the past years, Shanghai stood apart from the rest of China. She was a "nation within a nation" wrested away from China to become a base for the Anglo-American exploitation of Asia. For the Treaty of Nanking, signed in 1843, demanded the opening of the five ports of Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo, the recognition of the right of Englishmen and their families to live in Shanghai, the rights of trade and the setting up of a Consulate for the conducting of foreign trade. In 1844, supplementary clauses were forced upon the Government at Peking for the expansion of the residential districts in Shanghai and the free right to buy and rent land in that district. This was the beginning of the settlement.

Frequent problems later arose between the Chinese authorities and the English and other foreigners living in Shanghai. Each time, with power backing them up, England and the other nations were able to seize various interests.

Place of Refuge

The settlements and concessions in China were the safest places of refuge for the Chinese during the repeated revolutions. Though at first prohibited from entering within the confines of the settlements, in later years, They were permitted to live openly there. Thus, the present day metropolis with the settlement in the center grew up. In this manner, Shanghai became the foremost outpost of encroachment for the Western Powers in the East. The politics, economy, and culture of Shanghai developed in a way unparalleled elsewhere and took on the characteristics of a dream city.

It is a well-known fact that the Anglo-Americans used Shanghai as a gigantic base for their exploitation of Asia. But from the Chinese viewpoint, Shanghai was a realm into which the powers of the National Government could not reach and where the political power of China could not be exercised.

The settlement was guarded by the troops and volunteer corps of the Powers with interests there, who during the Chinese revolutions took a neutral stand. The Chinese troops were not permitted to enter the area. Therefore, it was entirely cut off from the political revolutions and the unstability of China at that time. For this reason, Shanghai continued to prosper during the period of upheaval in China. But the

(Continued on Page 3)

My Impressions of Japan

Solid United Spirit of Nation Convinces Journalist Of Final Victory

By U TUN THAN
Former Managing Editor of Progress
(From the Mainichi)

From the battle front of Burma, the western boundary of Greater East Asia, I have come a distance of 5,000 kilometers by air on my first visit to Japan. To us Burmese who do not often see clear water, the dream-like scintillating beauty of the Inland Sea is a never-to-be-forgotten impression. The delicate beauty of Japan's sceneries, small but symmetric and perfect in composition, cannot be pictured or imagined in a vast and extensive country like Burma. Flying over such enchanting loveliness, I wondered whether the things I had mentally imagined of Japan prior to my departure from Burma would have to be discarded completely. Frankly speaking before setting foot in Tokyo, I had supposed that there would be signs of exhaustion from the war, but discovering that this was merely a groundless apprehension, my conviction in Japan's final victory was confirmed. In the outwardly calm and peaceful life, there is beating within the heart of the Japanese people a firm will to fight. I was also deeply impressed by Japan's unfathomable power and might.

We were struck dumb with astonishment when Japan succeeded in driving out the British in a few months, a task which the Burmese had taken upon themselves in vain for over a hundred years. I feel that on this occasion of my visit to Japan, I have come to understand why Japan is so powerful. I felt that the unruffled quietness and serenity with which the people of Japan cloak their fever-heat enthusiasm is the real figure of Japan. The well-disciplined Japanese present a united front, every person standing by his task. The principal motivating purpose today of the 100 million is to crush America and Britain. It may not be an overstatement to declare that never in history was there a period when the entire nation was so solidly united in the pursuit of a common purpose.

Oppressed British

As a journalist I have advocated for years strong anti-British resistance for which I had endured British cruelties and even suffered imprisonment on countless occasions. If at that period the Burmese people had possessed even a little of the fine national spirit of Japan, I am sure we, too, could have with our own hands ousted the British from Burma. Burma has at last won its independence through the absolute good will and assistance of Japan, and is now engaged steadily in the great task of reconstruction. So long as Japan stands behind Burma and lends its hand, Burma will emerge as an independent nation from whatever baptism of fire and bullets she may encounter. She will without doubt contribute her share in realizing the ideals set forward by the Greater East Asiatic Joint Declaration as a link in the Greater East Asiatic chain.

My primary object in visiting Japan was to attend the General Assembly of Greater East Asia. In the history of Greater East Asia there was not a single instance when a more significant and extraordinary opportunity was given to the journalistic world. The great honor I had in attending the conference needs no further elaboration, but the fact that following closely upon the Assembly of the respective leaders of the Greater East Asiatic nations, a conference was held of the journalists, the spokesmen of the hemisphere, is of unparalleled significance. During the conference the Greater East Asia Newspaper League was inaugurated, and it was further decided that in each nation regional branch offices should be established. Through these organs there shall be fostered a united spirit and solemn resolution to prosecute the war to a successful termination. We are to witness in the near future the one billion peoples of East Asia entering into a whole-hearted family relationship.

Burma has constructed a defense line on the western front of the War of Greater East Asia and is at present bitterly engaged in a fierce struggle with the enemy. Despite the indiscriminate bombing of the American and British planes, the 16 million Burmese are solidly united and are exerting every effort to gain final victory. Like a sentinel on guard duty, Burma is ever on the alert on the western entrance to Greater East Asia and is so deployed as to meet whatever sacrifice or emergency measures are demanded of her. There is nothing that we shall hesitate to do in cooperating with the Japanese Forces garrisoned in Burma. Firmly organized we have taken up arms and are resolutely defending the remote western front. As Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw repeateadly emphasizes, every Burmese knows that the independence of Burma is sustained and made secure only on one condition, that is, war against the British.

Awakened and Nourished

This unbeatable and almost insolent spirit was awakened and nourished with Burma's liberation. The blood of our ancestors, who fought so courageously and spiritedly from the days of the monarch of Ava against the British, is once again coursing in the veins of the present-day Burmese. Though we were defeated in the First, Second and Third Burmese Wars, I wish to affirm strongly that the blood of the brave patriots who have fallen for the glory of their motherland has not been shed in vain in the perpetual interest and welfare of the East Asiatic races. We are prepared to labor and sacrifice this sacred blood once again in the establishment of independent Burma, which simultaneously means the establishment of Greater East Asia. We are proud of being a Burmese and at the same time a Greater East Asian.

In conclusion, I wish to say a few words concerning India. At the second-day session of the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers my urgent motion for a resolution to be sent in the name of the conference to the journalists and the people of India offering our unsparing assistance in their effort to gain independence, was unanimously passed. I am certain that the journalists of India, many of whom I know personally, were greatly moved and encouraged.

It is common knowledge that on August 8 of last year Gandhi, Nehru, and other prominent leaders of the independence movement were detained and imprisoned; but the movement sponsored by the People's Congress is daily assuming immense proportions and is being carried on vigorously. Ever since I attended the People's Congress in 1920 as a delegate from Burma, I have been a sympathetic witness to the most heart-breaking struggle on the part of the Indian leaders to achieve liberation. Furthermore, as a Burmese who has directly suffered British oppression for a number of years, I am fully cognizant of the indescribable and inhuman pressure with which the British will atempt to suppress such a movement.

With the stoppage of Burmese rice and the requisitioning of provisions by the British, millions in India are starving. At the earliest possible moment we should liberate India, a brother race of the Greater East Asiatic peoples. We should free her from the cruel yoke of the British who stop at nothing in satisfying their greed. Fortunately, the Provisional Government of Free India has been consummated with Subhas Chandra Bose as its head, and we Burmese, their closest neighbor, will offer our unstinting cooperation. We pray that the day will arrive soon when Subhas Bose will lead his men into India to liberate his suffering comrades.

Visiting Japan for the first time and being present at the historic Assembly, I was fully convinced, together with the other delegates, that we shall gain final victory in the not too distant future. "Together in life and in death" is the persevering resolve of the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Nothing more detestable does the earth produce than an ungrateful man.—Ausonius.

* * *

As the touchstone tries gold, so gold tries men.—Chilo.

* * *

Good humor is the health of the soul; sadness is its poison.—Stanislaus.

* * *

To live long it is necessary to live slowly.—Cicero.

* * *

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maistre.

* * *

The common people are but ill judges of a man's merits; they are slaves to fame, and their eyes are dazzled with the pomp of titles and large retinue. No wonder, then, that they bestow their honors on those who least deserve them.—Horace.

* * *

Reverie, which is thought in its nebulous state, borders closely upon the land of sleep, by which it is bounded as by a natural frontier.—Victor Hugo.

* * *

An unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.—Chinese Proverb.

* * *

The busy man is troubled with but one devil; the idle man by a thousand.—Spanish Proverb.

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,070 TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, including Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Wang Yun-ching and Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung were among the large throng that viewed the Greater East Asia Mythological Art Exhibit, yesterday, at the Mitsukoshi Department Store. A total of 100 works relating to the mythological and legendary history of ancient Japan, and including five on China, Thailand, India and Bali, are now on display until December 29 under the joint auspices of the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Greater East Asia Art Academy.

Congressmen Petition Roosevelt On Japanese Internee Problem

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The high-handed manner in which the United States Group Removal Supervisory Bureau has labelled some of the Japanese as "disloyal" and herded them together at Tule Lake camp, with subsequent continuous collisions with the authorities, has brought considerable adverse criticism, even to the point of demanding the resignation of the Bureau head.

Among the 7,500 Japanese sent to Tule Lake, more than 1,000 had refused to work in protest against the unjust treatment accorded to them. The American authorities had dealt with the situation by dispatching an army force to keep vigilant watch over the Japanese. Matters, however, gradually grew worse, until on the night of December 14 the authorities resorted to the enforcement of martial law.

The utter confusion and the helter-skelter action of the Group Removal Supervisory Bureau have become the butt of sharp attacks within the United States itself. In this connection, Congressmen from the western coast states are said to be circulating a petition demanding that President Roosevelt immediately discharge Dolan S. Mayer, head of the Group Removal Supervisory Bureau, and that the "disloyal" Japanese at Tule Lake be placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, according to reports from Washington.

On the other hand, reports from San Francisco indicate that the disorder at Tule Lake camp has subsided somewhat and that military vigilance has been slightly relaxed and the enforcement of curfew abolished.

Press Comments

Monday, December 20
ASAHI—Boundless Strength
MAINICHI—Marine Products

Boundless Strength

ASAHI—The enemy's attack is now pressing on the foremost front bases of our troops in the South Seas. The Government and the people alike know that this cannot be made light of.

Material fighting strength is but one part of the fighting strength and not all of it, this must be clearly recognized and understood. In points of materials, transportation and other matters, there are certain inevitable restricted conditions during wartime. But by giving our best efforts a certain maximum may be reached, with which we can very favorably counter the bulky material quantities of our enemies. What we want to stress here in particular, is that the sure victory conviction, which could be called the main pivot of the fighting strength, is always the strongest and the final factor.

But this of course does not mean that we are slighting the importance of material strength and of production increase, but rather do we wish to point out that the source and root of the promotion of armament production lies in the very point just mentioned. In other words, material strength is just a means to be used. To employ weapons efficiently and lead the war to a victorious conclusion is again to the highest degree a task falling upon spiritual strength.

With this unshakable and self-sacrificing spirit the strength of the Japanese Empire is eternally inexhaustible. This above all we must bear in mind, and in this, moreover, we must firmly believe. Then, also the obstinate enemy will at last come to know it. And the arrogant enemy soldiers will no longer doubt it, and will be afraid of it.

Recently, a student-soldier who died in battle on an isolated island, expressed his last thoughts in these words, "Life which fades like the morning mist—fade then, but the Land of the Rising Sun must win!" This spirit, and this feeling—how beautiful! And how beautiful this urgent desire! It is the touching and deeply gratifying expression of just one student-soldier who followed in the foot-steps of the heroes of Attu, and of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. To the heroism of these souls even the enemy is paying respect. And in the teachings of those heroes, we shall find the inspiration for guarding our country as obedient subjects.

Marine Products

MAINICHI—That the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is bending great efforts for the increase in the production of the principal foodstuffs is a well-known fact. It can be safely said that, with utmost efforts made in this direction, productivity expansion has been placed on the right tracks. The next measure is to turn the production increase movement to other spheres of food production with intense enthusiasm.

Those engaged in marine products industry aver that there are many things which the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce should have undertaken or which it should have used their good offices for. In the case of the insurance risk of fishing vessels, it is claimed that though there is the insurance system in existence, the amount of risk accepted is too small for actual purpose so that this system is hardly working efficiently. This and similar questions could be easily solved if the authorities concerned will try to do so.

Aquatic foodstuffs are so important there is scarcely any need of stressing that fact. In regard to the system of foodstuffs rationing, it should be noted that the distribution of principal articles is being smoothly carried out, but there are many points calling for innovation as regards subsidiary foodstuffs, especially concerning aquatic products. To improve the situation it is essential that a proper quantity of marine foodstuffs should be obtained. We ask the Government authorities to display the same degree of enthusiasm in this regard as they showed in the productivity expansion of the other principal foodstuffs.

U.S. to Import Laborers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The United States Government submitted a budget bill of $33,750,000 to be spent in 1944 to import a large number of foreign laborers to the country and this bill having passed the House of Representatives today was submitted to the Senate, according to Washington reports.

During the present year, the Government due to labor shortage imported Mexican and other foreign laborers to help in the drive to increase foodstuff but it is again compelled to import a large number of foreign workers next year.

BIG FIGHT RAGES IN NEW GUINEA

Enemy Tank Forces Heavily Repulsed--Destroyers Sunk

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 19.—Serious fighting is now raging on the northern bank of the Song River, north of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island.

Japanese tank attack units launched a surprise attack on a powerful enemy force composed of six or seven tanks and gained brilliant results.

At 2 a.m. on December 13, a group of three Japanese soldiers headed by a Lance-Corporal penetrated into the enemy positions and blasted one trench mortar and one machine gun. They also succeeded in blasting an enemy camp occupied by about 10 soldiers.

Another group of four Japanese soldiers valiantly advanced and attacked some advancing enemy tanks at 6 a.m. on the same day blasting one tank after a severe fight and causing the rest to flee.

At 11 a.m. on December 14, a group of Japanese soldiers attacked the right wing of an enemy unit and smashed one heavy machine gun in addition to killing 20 enemy soldiers. The Japanese suffered only slight loss.

Big Results Gained

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 19.—Our Ground Units attacked the enemy which moved into action in the area northeast of Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, and repulsed them

(Continued on Page 2)

FORMATION OF 2ND FRONT DIFFICULT FOR ANTI-AXIS

Hits Snag Due to U.S. Defeats in Pacific

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The difficulty of forming a second front in Europe was pointed out by Demaree Bess, writing in the December 18 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Bess recently came back to New York after inspecting the North African and South Italian fronts, according to a New York dispatch.

"Last spring, the American forces faced intensive attacks of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific area, compelling the former to use planes and warships far exceeding the number involved in the original plan," he said. "This in turn has resulted in the impossibility of establishing a second front in Europe by the anti-Axis forces.

"In fact, up to now, the United States sent far less troops to Europe than the American public had imagined. It is natural that the Americans were wondering why the American commanders had not launched a large-scale offensive.

"The second front issue has been in a stalemate since July, 1942 and the American military authorities have decided to carry out an operation that will entail less attrition in both manpower and material resources than would be entailed in the formation of a second front."

Soviet Drives Halted Before Reich Defense

Domei

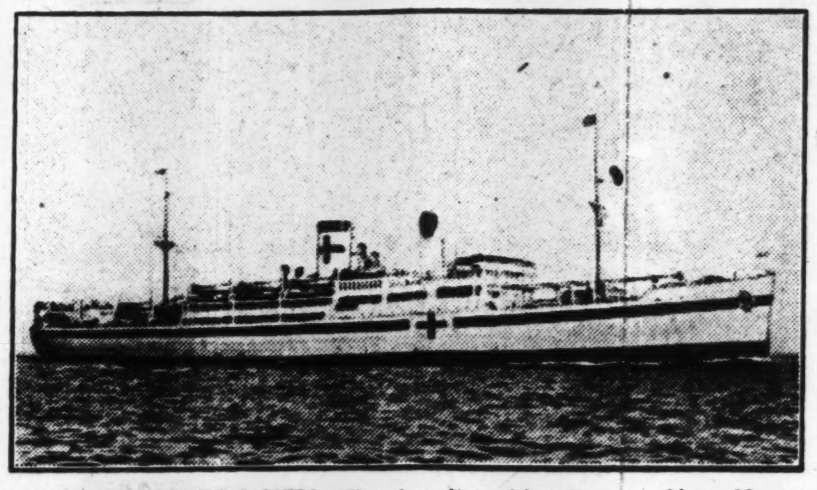
LISBON, December 19.—The Wehrmacht maintained adamant defense against Soviet break-through attempts at the Kherson bridgehead and the Kirovograd and Nevel areas, which are the principal war sectors on the Eastern Front.

Stopping all Soviet attacks at Kirovograd, German forces continued to press home their counter attack and gained further ground.

Hard fighting raged south of Nevel as well as northwest of the city, with the Soviet forces supported by strong tank formations attacking in increased intensity. Frustrating the Soviet attempt, the Wehrmacht destroyed 41 tanks and inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe, between December 16 and 18, destroyed 52 Soviet aircraft over various sectors on the Eastern Front.

Hostilities on the South Italian front were generally quiet but German troops recaptured an important ridge in the Adriatic coast sector and repulsed counter-attacks after inflicting heavy losses on the foe.



VICTIM OF ATROCITY The hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, which was sunk on November 27 this year, following a dastardly attack by an American warplane.

Japanese 'Scythe' Cuts Americans Down Like Wheat, Says UP Scribe

Doughboys Actually Walked Into Death Trap at Cape Merkus, Says Wilson Who Reports on Awful Moonlit Battle Scenes

"The American troops actually walled into a death trap . . . mowed down like wheat before a giant scythe, due to the accurate Japanese gunfire. . . ." is the vivid description by UP correspondent, William Wilson, who described to the American people the terrible sacrifice paid by the enemy in their landing attempt near Cape Merkus in the southwest sector of New Britain Island on December 15, which was announced by Imperial Headquarters, yesterday afternoon.

The American newsman, who was actually on the spot described in his dispatch the furious and costly battle, as actually witnessed by him.

"I was aboard one of the U.S. destroyer escorts," he wrote, "and with a pair of binoculars glued to my eyes, took in the various details of the landing operations by the U.S. forces.

"The Americans, on rubber landing barges, made their way cautiously toward the moonlit beach. Suddenly, the Japanese opened fire with a furious barrage of machine-gun fire. Our men were literally mowed down and fell struggling into the water. Every movement of their horribly writhing figures was visible in the bright moonlight.

"A few barges which were fortunate enough to escape complete destruction made their way through the hail of bullets and the men aboard barely managed to reach the shelter afforded along the beach. Here they weakly retaliated with their rifles, light machine-guns and pistols, but soon, over half of the number were killed, wounded or otherwise disabled. Those that remained alive, frantically scurried back to their barges and fled beyond the range of Japanese gunfire.

"Those that returned to their ships were disastrously few," the correspondent ended, vividly revealing the heavy toll that the Americans were forced to pay in their hazardous venture.

Numbers Won't Win

William Winters, famous American commentator, describing the huge losses suffered in the landing operations on Arawe issued a strong warning to optimists in America that by numbers alone the United States cannot hope to win the war in the Pacific.

"In face of strong Japanese opposition the United States forces barely managed to form a bridgehead on Cape Merkus. This success was due in the main to the superiority of our planes and ships," the commentator broadcast from San Francisco, "but it is a great blunder to calculate that it was due to our superiority in number. Every inch of ground that we desire to gain will meet bitter and strong resistance from the Japanese. It is a fool's dream to think that through numbers alone our planes and ships can attack and capture any battlefront at will.

"It is true that the anti-Axis side enjoys immense superiority in numbers, but this advantage is hardly consistent with the supremacy of the air over any island at any time, nor does it mean the control of a wide sea area by our naval forces," the commentator continued.

"In this respect it is the same with Japan. It is impossible for the Japanese to dispatch troops at will over the wide area of her occupied regions."

In conclusion, he cautioned, "The war in the Pacific will not be decided in favor of either side by numbers alone."

No Fascist Constitution Until Army Is Rebuilt

Domei

ROME, December 19.—The Council for formulating a new Fascist constitution will be convoked when the Fascist Republican Government rebuilds its fighting structure, declared Premier Benito Mussolini at the Cabinet meeting held today.

In this connection, it is recalled that on the anniversary of the Tripartite Military Pact, Premier Mussolini stated that the new Republic was expediting the reorganization of its army and it will soon see the Fascist army advancing to the front line fighting side by side with the soldiers of the allied nations.

The new Republic of Italy will be able to show its existence to the whole world only by the actual participation of its army in the war. The announcement made by Il Duce today is interpreted to be due to his realistic view that the convocation of the Council to formulate a constitution is meaningless until the Italian army distinguishes itself in the war.

P.I. Decrees Kalibapi Day

Domei

MANILA, December 19.—In view of the important role played by the Kalibapi in the work of enlightening and uniting the 18,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines, President Jose P. Laurel, in an official decree dated yesterday, announced that hereafter, December 22 would be set aside as Kalibapi Day. The Kalibapi movement was inaugurated one year ago on December 8 and in a full year of its existence has become the vital core of the people's movement.

150,000 Enemy Killed Since Landing in Italy

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—German military authorities declare that the casualties sustained by the American and British forces since their landing in South Italy up to date are estimated to total about 150,000 as against the figures given out by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons on December 14.

Details of the German figures follow:

1. British forces: 16,000, of whom 3,000 are missing.
2. American forces: 50,000, of whom 21,000 were killed and 26,000 wounded.
3. Indian, New Zealand, Canadian, and Newfoundland forces combined: 82,500, of whom 20,500 were killed and 60,000 wounded.

47,600 Navy Officers Listed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The United States Navy Department announced today that officers enrolled or registered in the naval service during the present year total 47,600, exceeding the estimate for the year by 300, according to Washington reports.

Swedes Grab R.A.F. Fliers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—A four-engined British bomber of the Lancaster type made a forced landing in the southern part of Sweden on the evening of December 16, it is reported. Four members of the crew were seized by the police and home defense corps, but three of the crew are reported missing.

FIRM PROTEST IS LODGED AGAINST U.S. ON INHUMAN SINKING OF MERCY SHIP, BUENOS AIRES MARU, IN S. PACIFIC

CONVENTION FOR THE ADAPTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION TO MARITIME WAR

Article 1

Military hospital ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely with a view to assisting the wounded, sick, or shipwrecked, the names of which have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the beginning or during the course of hostilities and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected and cannot be captured while hostilities last.

Article 3

Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a meter and a half in breadth.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva Convention, and further, if they belong to a neutral State by flying at the main mast the national flag of the belligerent under whose control they are placed.

The ships and boats above mentioned which wish to ensure by night the freedom from interference to which they are entitled, must, subject to the assent of the belligerent they are accompanying, take the necessary measures to render their special painting sufficiently plain.

Foreign Office Releases Full Text of Note At 11:30 a.m. Today—Attack Intentional And Contrary to All International Pacts—Prompt Reply, Check-Up, Punishment Asked

The Japanese Government has lodged a strong protest with the Government of the United States regarding the criminal sinking by an American Consolidated B-24 plane of the Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, it was announced by the Foreign Office in a communique issued at 11:30 a.m. today. The protest, it was further revealed, was delivered through the good offices of the Spanish Government.

The hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, it is recalled was sunk on November 27, in a heinous attack perpetrated upon it by a Consolidated B-24 plane at a point about 200 miles northwest of Kavieng in the South Pacific. At that time the hospital ship was carrying more than 1,000 patients, 50 nurses, 103 members of the medical corps, and others. The hospital ship, of 15,000 tons, went down in the unlawful assault and 174 persons were killed or are still unaccounted for.

In the protest, the Japanese Government described the illegal attack and sinking in detail, clearly indicating how such attacks violated international pacts and humanity, and demanded that the American Government rectify its actions. The protest stressed first, that the Hague Convention of 1907 for the "Adaptation of the Principles of the Geneva Convention to Maritime War" and other pacts stipulated the inviolability of hospital ships as well as that of the wounded and sick and the members of the medical corps carried in them. The pacts all stipulate that they are to be treated humanely, that they are to be respected and protected. The protest vigorously declares that such outrages and the latest one are not only violations of international pacts but offenses against the moral laws of the society of civilized nations.

The protest also points out that it is absolutely clear that the American bomber carried out the outrageous attack intentionally and that its attack was carried out in an extremely brutal manner, such that it machine-gunned the wounded and sick after the ship had been sunk and they were drifting on open life-boats.

Going on, the protest declares that more than ten similar attacks have been made and that no reply whatsoever has been received for the protests delivered prior to this one and that the Japanese Government reserves all rights with respect to the latest case.

The communique of the Foreign Office follows:

Concerning the illegal sinking of the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru, the Japanese Government have lodged a vigorous protest with the United States Government through the Spanish Government as follows:

1. While navigating at a point 2 degrees 40 minutes South Latitude and 149 degrees 20 minutes East Longitude at 8:10 a.m. on November 27 of this year, the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru, was attacked by a United States aircraft (Consolidated B-24). The vessel was hit by a bomb on the port side and sank in about 40 minutes. The said United States aircraft came with the sun behind it at an altitude of about 1,000 meters from the direction of the ship's stern and after dropping one bomb disappeared into the cloud in the direction of the ship's bow. As soon as the ship was struck, life-boats, motor boats, etc., numbering 18 in all, were lowered and nearly all the wounded and sick soldiers and others on board were taken into life-boats or on rafts before the ship sank. However, about 30 persons in No. 4 hatch, including wounded and sick soldiers who were being borne on stretchers were apparently either crushed to death or injured by the beam over the hatch entrance, which fell with the violent explosion of the bomb, and went down with the ship.

Drifting with no means of communication, those taken aboard the life-boats, motor boats, etc. sighted United States patrol planes on several occasions between November 27 and December 2, and on each occasion they hoisted a red cross formed with pieces of red cloth. The said patrol planes seemed to recognize the markings from the extremely low altitude at which they flew. In fact, on December 1, one of them, flying at an altitude of only about 100 meters, machine-gunned the drifting boats packed with wounded and sick soldiers, resulting in two killed and one injured.

On the afternoon of December 2, some of the drifting boats were discovered and rescued by Japanese vessels which happened to be navigating in the vicinity. On the basis of the reports given by the survivors, the remaining drifting survivors were rescued by Japanese airplanes and boats on the same day and on the 3rd. But the total casualties numbered 174 in dead or missing, including nurses going home on relief.

2. The name of Buenos Aires Maru had been duly communicated to the United States Government on December 7, 1942, through the Spanish Government, representing Japanese interests in accordance with the stipulations of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1907 for th "Adaptation of the Principles of the Geneva Convention to Maritime War." Moreover, in addition to the markings stipulated under Article 5 of the foregoing Convention, the vessel bore special Red Cross markings for aerial and night purposes designed by Japanese military authorities which are extremely easy to recognize. This fact also had been duly communicated to the United States Government. Furthermore, the weather being very clear at the time of the attack, it was absolutely and perfectly possible to recognize these markings from the low altitude of about 1,000 meters with the sun at the back.

In these circumstances, the bombing in question by the United States aircraft not only is a flagrant violation of the above-mentioned Hague Convention and the fundamental principles of International Law, but also must be considered as an outrage against humanity. Especially the killing of innocent nurses as well as machine-gunning of wounded and sick drifting on sea and displaying the red cross insignia constitutes the worst kind of barbarous and cowardly murder.

3. In view of these facts, the Japanese Government hereby lodge a most solemn protest with the Government of the United States, urge their reflection and demand a prompt reply based upon an earnest investigation, the punishment of the responsible persons and a guarantee against the recurrence of such incidents in the future. At the same time, the Japanese Government declare that they will reserve all rights with respect to the rectification of the abovementioned unlawful act.

On June 28 last, the Japanese Government lodged a strong protest with the United States Government through the Spanish Government, representing Japanese interests, concerning the illegal attacks upon the Arabia Maru and five other Japanese hospital ships. More recently, the Japanese Government protested to the United States Government through the same channel concerning similar attacks upon the Takasago Maru and three other Japanese hospital ships. But to this date, they have not been in receipt of any reply. Instead, there is no end to such illegal and inhuman attacks upon Japanese hospital ships, as has been proved by the sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru. This is a matter on which the Japanese Government look with grave concern and to which they desire to draw the most serious attention of the United States Government.

DECOUX LAUDS NIPPON ENVOY

Avers Trade With Japan Good At Meeting of Council

Domei

SAIGON, December 18.—The political, economic, social, cultural and financial achievements during the past year in French Indo-China were numerated by Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at the meeting of the Government Council held here today.

The Governor-General stated that the present reorganized Council of French Indo China constituted one of the epochal developments following the reform effected by Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State of France, in his so-called national revolution and was at the same time a symbol expressing closer collaboration between the French and the Annamese.

Regarding diplomatic affairs, Vice-Admiral Decoux stressed the friendly relations now existing between Japan and French Indo-China and paid highest tribute to Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa for his part in promoting friendship between the two countries.

The Governor-General also laid emphasis on the federal principle adding various administrative reforms are being effected including the extension in the scope of the participation by native inhabitants in Government affairs.

He also declared the trade with Japan has shown an increase while the drive for domestic self-sufficiency is making satisfactory progress.

Son Visiting Churchill

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—While no detail is available as to the condition of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, except official announcements, information from London states that Randolph Churchill, only son of the Prime Minister, and his wife are attending their ailing father together with Mrs. Churchill.

JAPAN TO FETE CULTURE PACT

Aoki Attending Event On First Anniversary Signed With Thailand

Decision on a subsidiary fund of ¥2,500,000 for the Japan Cultural Hall in Bangkok, which was reached by the Cabinet Council on December 17, has greatly stimulated Ken Yanagisawa, Head of the Cultural Hall, and members of his staff to speed up plans for the early termination of its construction, according to the Mainichi.

Establishment of the Japan Cultural Hall in Bangkok was decided on the basis of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact, which aimed at the close cultural interchange between the two nations. At present, Dr. Hideto Kishida, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University and one of the foremost architectural authorities in this country, is in Bangkok, busily engaged with preparations for the construction.

The architectural lay-out of the spacious buildings of the Cultural Hall has been selected through a prize contest in Japan, and recently the results of this contest were announced. While the design which was given the first prize will partly be used in the lay-out for the building, it is now reported that this draft is being revised to include the main features of the second prize design which was submitted by Kunio Maegawa.

Meanwhile, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki will preside at a memorial dinner marking the first anniversary of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Pact on December 21, to which many notables will be invited. On the occasion, Minister Aoki is expected to make an appeal to those present to support the establishment and future activities of the Cultural Hall.

It is also reported that former Consul-General in Tientsin, Saburo Kato, has been appointed as Chief of the Business Section of the Cultural Hall to assist Mr. Yanagisawa.

Asia Youth Buddhist Body Opens New Headquarters

The inaugural meeting of the Headquarters of the Greater East Asia Young People's Buddhist Association took place yesterday from 3 p.m. at the Greater East Asia Hall. The decision to establish the Headquarters had been made in July at the grand convention of the Greater East Asia Young People's Buddhist Association.

Present as guests were Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto, and Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Approximately 200 members attended the meeting, including Masazumi Ando, member of the House of Representatives; Iwao Omura, Dean of the Taisho University and others.

After a discussion on the regulations for the Headquarters, Chairman Ando was elected President of the organization. Following the reading of an oath on the construction of Greater East Asia, it was resolved that "Utmost efforts will be made to enhance justice and righteousness throughout East Asia through Buddhism."

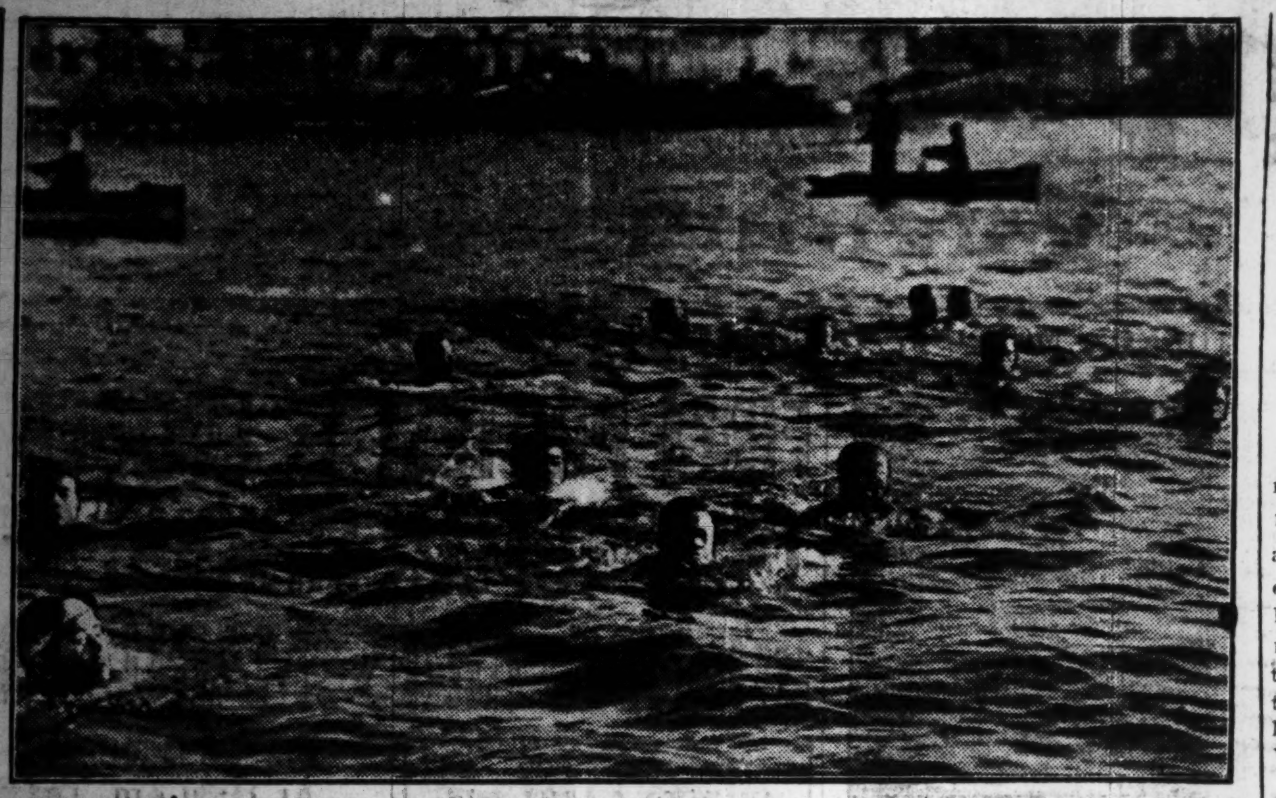
Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Education Minister Okabe, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Yamamoto, Chikara Yasuda, President of the Buddhist Association and Mr. Bose.

England Losing Power, Laments British Paper

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, December 17.—The British foreign policy is paying too little attention to Europe, writes the monthly, World Review. The London Foreign Office had created a situation following which practically only two great Powers were existing, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union. In the interest of world harmony it would, however, be better if there existed another third group, composed of Great Britain, the Dominions, the colonies and the western European nations," declared the journal.

"Besides, one had to realize that from the historical point of view, the period of the gigantic Power groups had been reached and that Great Britain was no longer the Great Power alone," it added. "Rather insignificant were the 48 millions of Britain, compared with the 19 millions of Soviet Russia and the 130 millions of the United States. Moreover, should the present birth rate remains as it is in Britain, the country's population would further decrease to 20 millions before long."



AMID WINTRY BLASTS a swimming exhibition was held at the Sumida River at 1:30 p.m., Sunday, under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Swimming Association. Among the 30 swimmers who participated in the event were many girls and young boys. From Azumabashi Bridge, they jumped into the river one by one, and then swam across the river. Takeji Inouye, swimming teacher of the Association, fully dressed, wearing even shoes and carrying a rifle and a three-foot flag, jumped from the bridge into the river and also swam across the river, as the feature stunt of the day.

BIG COAL STRIKE FACING BRITAIN

New Wage Demand Seen Ultimatum-- U.S. Also Worried

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 19.—The Coal Miners' Union of Britain is said to have submitted on December 16 to representatives of British coal mine operators and all the coal miners of Britain the proposal for a minimum weekly wages of £6 for pit workers and £5-10/- for surface workers.

This demand of minimum wages is similar to an ultimatum, and Britain will be faced before Christmas with the greatest wage dispute since the outbreak of the war, reported the London correspondent of the Aftonbladet.

The Daily Mail also reported yesterday that the counter-plan proposed by Fuel Minister Llyod George is unsatisfactory and that this time the coal miners are in earnest.

U.S. Also Troubled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—With the strike in the five plants of the Western Electric Company, resulting from a demand of the employes for separate sanitary facilities from Negro workers, reaching serious proportions, War Secretary Stimson has ordered the affected plants placed under military control, today, on order of President Roosevelt, according to reports from Washington. The strike was started when the War Labor Board refused the workers' demands.

Meanwhile, there was more labor trouble facing the United States. In order to prevent the threatening strike of 350,000 members of the five railway unions in America, scheduled for December 30, it is learned that President Roosevelt invited representatives of the big railroad companies and of the five unions to get together for a discussion on the situation. The results of the conference have not yet been announced. The union members are demanding a raise of eight cents an hour but it is seen that the granting of the demand would be a severe blow to the Government's price and wage stabilization program, according to official quarters.

Photos of India Famine Nauseate N.Y. Readers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—New York vernaculars all played up today by publishing pictures of the ghastly scenes in famine-stricken India, say reports from that city. The New York World-Telegram, under glaring headlines, comments as follows:

"A famine, unparalleled in history, has taken a tremendous toll of lives. Corpses, from which one turns his eyes in horror and nausea, lie unattended everywhere in the streets. The living are mere skeletons. Indeed, India may said to have become a land of the dead and dying."

Although American newspapers had severely attacked Britain's Indian policy in the past, it is worthy of note that there should be such a conspicuous play-up of the Indian situation at the time when both the American and British Governments are propagandizing closer intimacy between the two countries following the Teheran and Cairo conferences.

Shonan Christians Prepare for Xmas

Domei

SHONAN, December 18.—With Christmas only one week off, local housewives are busily making purchases at the various stores in the city to prepare for the Yuletide celebrations. Local churches, including St. Josephs, St. Andrews and the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd will observe Christmas Day by holding special masses.

NEWS BANS SET BY ROOSEVELT

Anti-Axis Clashes On Release Dates Seen Responsible

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—As a measure to prevent the occurrence of new controversies among anti-Axis press circles, similar to that which arose over the premature reports issued by Reuter and Tass anent the Cairo and Teheran conferences, President Roosevelt, today, sent a memorandum to Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox and Elmer Davis, Director of the War Information Bureau, notifying them on the United States future policy regarding official announcements.

The presidential memorandum follows:

"You are aware of the regrettable confusion caused recently concerning the issuance of premature announcements in connection with the war situation and in particular, the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

"American newspapers, news agencies and broadcasting stations fully observe the stipulations on dates of news releases as agreed by the anti-Axis Powers. However, I regret to say that the slackness of the press of other countries, who are bound by the said agreement, has resulted in causing confusion.

"Under these circumstances, the most important thing now is to take decisive steps to prevent the reoccurrence of such a case. For this object, the departments, bureaus and offices under your control are instructed to observe the following orders:

"'1. Information on the war situation should be announced on the official day of release, and not before.

"'2. However, such information, if it does not conflict with the interests of national defense or preservation of peace in the United States, should be announced as early as possible because the American public has the right to receive such news without undue hindrance.'"

Scribes Report on Meet

Domei

MACASSAR, December 19.—Newspaper representatives, who attended the General Assembly of Greater East Asia Newspapers, from North and South Celebes, Borneo and Ceram, regions under the administration of the Japanese Navy, reported on their impressions and the firm determination for the construction of Greater East Asia at meetings held simultaneously in three places in Macassar this afternoon.

The meetings were jointly sponsored by the Celebes, Borneo and Ceram Shimbuns, Domei News Agency and the Motion Picture Distribution Company. More than 5,000 native inhabitants gathered to hear the reports.

NEW POST GIVEN TO EISENHOWER

U.S. General to Lead Army Invading Europe; Air Forces Formed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—General Dwight Eisenhower will after all be appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces invading Europe, although it was repeatedly reported that General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, would be selected for the post, the Army and Navy Journal reported in its today's issue, according to Washington reports.

"General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, will shortly proceed to London to be installed as the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces invading Western Europe, and General George Marshall will remain at Washington as the Chief of Staff," declared the Journal.

"As successor to General Eisenhower, British Lieutenant General Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, is mentioned. Either Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the United States Fifth Army in North Africa, or Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, will be selected as the likely successor to Lieutenant-General Alexander."

"General George Marshall has not yet returned to Washington after attending the Cairo Conference," it said. "The plan of sending him to Europe was suddenly changed as the result of the conference held between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who agreed that it would be better to keep General Marshall at Washington and to utilize his political and strategical ability.

"It is also believed that immediately upon his return to Washington, General Marshall will carry out a thorough shifting in the personnel of high army officers."

Air Commanders Named

Domei

LISBON, December 19.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, today issued an order uniting all combat units of the Royal Air Force and the United States army air force in the Southeastern Asia theater of war into a single anti-Axis air force under the command of Air Marshal Sir Richard Pierse, according to New Delhi reports.

All combat units of the United States 10th Air Squadron and of the British Air Force in Bengal will be formed into one force known as the Eastern Air Command under the command of Major-General George E. Stratmeyer, who has been appointed by Mountbatten as second in command to Pierse.

The Eastern Air Command will be composed of the tactical air force under the operational command of Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin, who is commander of the Bengal Air Command, while the strategical air force will be under the operational control of Brigadier-General Howard Davidson, who commanded the U.S. Army 10th Air Squadron.

U.S. 'Dads' Drafted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—The United States National Selective Service Board announced that 50,000 "pre-Pearl Harbor" fathers were inducted into the American armed services during October and November, it is reported from Washington.

ENEMY DISTURB TURKISH STAND

Anti-Axis Attempt To Drag Country Into World War

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, December 19.—While nothing concrete is known yet regarding the matters discussed at the Cairo and Teheran conferences with the participation of Turkey in the second Cairo Conference, newspapers of Britain, America, and the Soviet Union, however, substantially agree on the one point that at least in Teheran, military problems were the chief topic.

Since it is obvious that Britain and America do not need Premier Josef Stalin's yes or no in matters relating to Western Europe, we may surely assume that if they needed his assent in regard to anything, this was certainly concerning the Balkan countries.

We must admit the casual relation between the Teheran Conference and the second Cairo Conference, in which as the result of the Teheran Conference, and at the specific invitation of Roosevelt, Churchill and the Soviet Government the Turkish President Ismet Inonu as well as Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu attended.

About the connection of the two conferences, almost all British newspapers agree that at Teheran, Turkey's entrance into the war was discussed and that Premier Stalin also made clear his stand. It is important to note the personnel line-up of the second Cairo Conference, because the reports regarding it show contradiction.

For instance, an Exchange News Agency telegram from Cairo reports, "In the second Cairo Conference, the Turkish military did not take part," as against telegrams from Budapest and Sofia reporting, "The Turkish Chief of Staff took part in the second Cairo Conference." Yet, even if Turkey does enter the war, her position is a passive one, being merely that of her strategical position being utilized. Therefore, the fact alone that President Inonu and the Turkish Foreign Minister attended the Conference is being regarded as proof that military problems were discussed.

In connection with this, the local National Zeitung says, "In the second Cairo Conference, the common interests and attitude of Turkey, Britain and America were again reaffirmed." The Basler Nachrichten said, "Turkey must now clarify her stand toward the plan of the British-Soviet invasion into the Balkans." It seems still a little early to discuss whether Turkey will openly enter the war, or whether she will merely provide the enemy with air bases and allow him passage through the Dardanelles; however taking the conference in one glance, it is clear that Roosevelt and Churchill attempted to drag Turkey into the war.

Information from Sofia says that travellers coming from Istanbul are reporting the situation as follows, "The feeling of unendurable impatience about the entry into the war is overflowing inside Turkey while a panicky condition persists. All officers are receiving secret orders to be opened in case of entry into the war."

Whether authentic or not, these reports clearly illustrate the feeling of apprehension now prevailing inside Turkey. Thus it seems that while at Teheran Premier Stalin fundamentally approved the Anglo-American invasion of the Balkans, it is impossible for Britain and America to realize this invasion without the help of Turkey. It is however, not yet known here what kind of discussions about the post war disposal of the Dardanelles were made between Soviet Russia and the Anglo-British side.

Japanese Rout Enemy In Central China War

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 18.—Japanese Forces in the Havangho area, who have been vigorously attacking numerically superior enemy forces since the commencement of the present winter campaign, have achieved splendid war results.

In a fierce onslaught against the enemy troops which attacked Lichungtzu, 15 kilometers north of Yuyangkuan, in the evening of December 16, the Japanese Forces succeeded in putting the enemy to flight. Several hundred enemy corpses were found on the battlefield.

Meantime, the enemy 199th Division at Jenhuoping, unable to resist the relentless Japanese attacks, has begun a general retreat.

Alert Sounded in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 19.—German air force raided England last night and air raid alarm was sounded in London, according to reports from the British capital.

Willkie's Pro-Soviet Attitude Is Brake On Republican Drive for 1944 Election

Domei

LISBON, December 19.—Drew Pearson, noted American columnist, asserted that John Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is engaged in a campaign to prevent Republican nomination of Wendell Willkie, declared recently before a private meeting of businessmen at Denver, Colorado, that the nomination of Willkie would hinder the Rpublicans' prospects in next year's election principally because of Willkie's pro-Soviet attitude, it is reported from Washington.

Hamilton predicted that the Soviet Union would make strong demands on Poland which would result in popular American reaction against the Soviet Union and, therefore, it would be inadvisable for the Republicans to nominate any presidential candidate like Willkie who is friendly with the Soviet Union.

In this connection, Pearson asserted that the same argument against Willkie has been circulating among other circles.

Continuing, the American columnist said that Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York State, and a strong aspirant for Republican presidential nomination, has been making frequent contacts with Polish circles.

Indications are that both Herbert Hoover, former United States President, and Alfred Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, are tending to lend support to Dewey for the 1944 presidential campaign.

MEDICAL MEET IN P.I. OPENING

Laurel and Murata To Address Savants; 2 Come From Japan

Domei

MANILA, December 18.—President Jose P. Laurel and Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, will deliver main speeches on December 20, which is the opening day of the three-day conference of medical sciences to be held in the auditorium of the Philippine Normal School.

The conference is being conducted in commemoration of the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines. Following the opening program, the plenary session will be presided over by Dr. Antonio Sison, president of the University of the Philippines, who is chairman of the meeting.

Discussions will center on "Epidemiology" to be given by Dr. Keizo Nobeji, professor of Contagious Disease Research Institute of Tokyo Imperial University, and "Malaria in the Philippines" by Dr. Sison and his collaborators.

On the afternoon of the opening day, the delegates will visit the malaria field laboratory of the Bureau of Health in Novaliches, situated in the outskirts of Manila.

Meanwhile, it is learned that some 800 physicians from all parts of the archipelago as well as two distinguished scientists from Japan have registered with the Institute of Hygiene as delegates to the conference.

Japanese Lessons Popular

Domei

MACASSAR, December 17.—The Macassar Secondary School for Men and Women has inaugurated the Japanese Language Week, which is a new experiment in popularizing Japanese among the students.

The first Japanese Language Week opened on December 13. For the duration of the week only the Japanese language will be used by the students as well as by the teachers except for hours devoted to the acquisition of a knowledge of the Malai language. Every morning during the week, a number of students will be made to publish the results of their studies and express their thoughts in Japanese. Prizes will be conferred on the students whose works in Japanese have satisfied the examiners.

BURMA YOUTHS SEEN RESOLVED

Pass Resolution Pledging Efforts To Gain Victory

Domei

RANGOON, December 18.—The East Asiatic Joint Declaration has given added impetus to the aspirations of the Burmese nation and hereafter the people of Burma will bolster further their efforts to attain victory in the War, declared the Chairman of the branch organizations of the East Asia Youth Federation of Burma.

The occasion was the three-day meeting of the federation which came to a successful conclusion yesterday.

The Chairman also read the contents of the resolution adopted at the meeting to the following effect:

"1. We will offer all our services for the attainment of ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

2. We will exert all our efforts to train ourselves spiritually and physically and will endeavor to lead the Nation's Youth in the task of reconstructing new Burma.

This was followed by a report by one of the Burmese representatives who had participated in the meeting of Greater East Asia Youths recently held in Tokyo. The declaration of that meeting and the flag presented to them from the Dai Nippon Youths' Association was shown to the attending members.

Nippon Times

The Nippon Times, Limited
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Big Fight Rages In New Guinea

(Continued From Page 1)

after a severe fight. During the period between December 7 and 11 the following results were obtained: Enemy bodies abandoned 178. War trophies, one heavy machine gun, eight machine guns, 19 automatic rifles and 1,400 rounds of ammunition.

Enemy Warships Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 19.—Surface Units of the Imperial Fleet engaged a group of enemy torpedo boats in the waters north of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island on December 12 and set ablaze one enemy torpedo boat and demolished another while all others were repulsed. The Japanese side suffered no loss.

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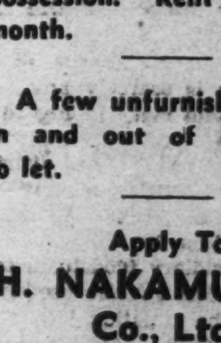

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Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo